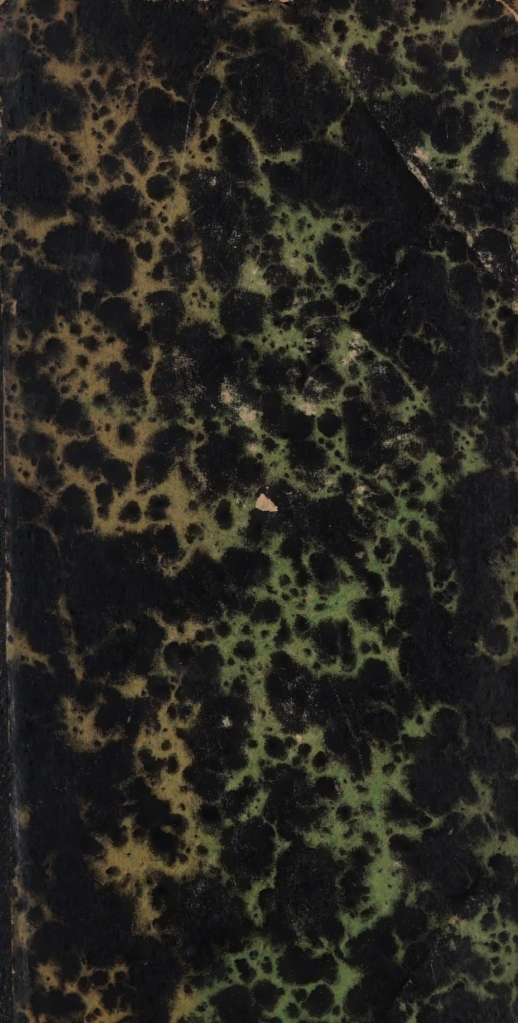




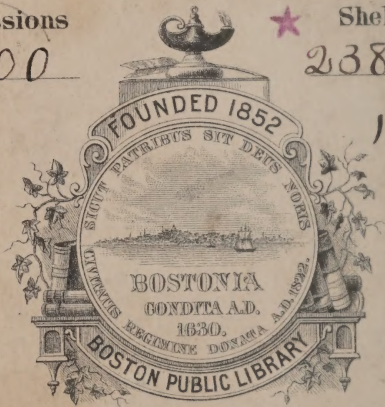
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1817.



GIVEN BY

F. M. Prescott,
May 24, 1854.



REFERENCES

- 1 U.S. Bank
- 2 Grace Church
- 3 Trinity St
- 4 City Hotel
- 5 St Paul's Church
- 6 Mechanics Hall/Park Place
- 7 Washington St Road Street
- 8 North-Monroe Hospital/Church St
- 9 Jew Synagogue Mill St
- 10 West of the William St
- 11 South Reformed Dutch Church
- 12 Mechanics Bank
- 13 Phoenix St
- 14 Merchants Hotel (R.D. Adams)
- 15 Tentative Coffee House/Water St
- 16 City Bank
- 17 New York At loc of 1881 St
- 18 Bank of America (At Exchange Bank No 201 Bankers)
- 19 Merchants Bank
- 20 Manhattan St
- 21 Union St
- 22 Custom House (on Nassau St)
- 23 Presbyterian Church
- 24 French Episcopal St
- 25 Bank Coffee House (on William St)
- 26 Presbyterian Church
- 27 Associate Reformed Ch
- 28 Friends Old Meeting House
- 29 New Reformed Dutch Church
- 30 City Market/Vander Loo
- 31 Methodist Ch. John St
- 32 Seceders Ch. Nassau St
- 33 Moravian Church
- 34 Engraving & Copper-Plate Printing House (in Hooker's Alley)
- 35 Foreman's Hall between Parks and Gold
- 36 Looking glass & Pine Street in Carway (No 3)
- 37 North Reformed Dutch Ch. Wall St
- 38 Christ Ch. Ann St
- 39 U.S. Rec. Office
- 40 Jacob Barker No 39
- 41 St George's Chapel (on 4th St)
- 42 Presbyterian Church
- 43 Turnpike Hall/Chatham St
- 44 St John St Frankfort St
- 45 Free School No 1 Chatham St
- 46 Jail Park
- 47 City Dispensary & Soup House
- 48 New York Institution Chamber St
- 49 Bridewell Park
- 50 City Hall St
- 51 American Museum Broad Way
- 52 Reformed Presby. Ch. Chamber St
- 53 Academy of Arts At Adams 25 Ch. (near M. Paff)
- 54 Associate Reformed Ch. Murray St
- 55 Columbia College Park Place on Ch St
- 56 College of Physicians & Surgeons
- 57 St Peter Ch
- 58 Washington Market Washington bet Fulton & Nassau St
- 59 Friends New Meeting House (Wholesale Hand-Ware Store)
- 60 Universalist Ch. Pearl-Gemell & Newland
- 61 Associate Reformed Ch. 57th St of Paken
- 62 Methodist Ch
- 63 Duane Market Washington St
- 64 African Methodist Ch. (on Leonard St)
- 65 N.W. Dutch Ch. Franklin St
- 66 Historical & Portrait Painter (J.W. Jarvis No 1)
- 67 St John Ch. Union Square
- 68 Presbyterian Ch
- 69 Spring Street Market Greenarch St
- 70 Baptist Ch. Vandam St
- 71 Methodist Ch. Bedford St
- 72 Greenwich Church
- 73 Ophian Asylum
- 74 State Prison
- 75 Seceders Ch
- 76 New Almshouse
- 77 St Mark Ch
- 78 Van Hall Garden
- 79 Montherme
- 80 Bulls Head
- 81 George Elder Watch-Maker No 68
- 82 Bank of Zion Ch
- 83 St Patrick Ch
- 84 Methodist Ch
- 85 St Stephen Ch. (on Chrystie St)
- 86 Baptist Ch. (on Elizabeth St)
- 87 Presbyterian Ch. St
- 88 Irish Presbyterian Ch. Orange St
- 89 Welsh Bap. Ch. Mott St
- 90 Bap. Ch. Mulberry St
- 91 German Lutheran Ch. Frankfort St
- 92 Baptist Ch. Tugay St
- 93 Catherine Market Cook St
- 94 Methodist Ch. Forsyth St
- 95 Presbyterian Church Rutgers St
- 96 Free School No 2
- 97 Governor Market Governor St
- 98 Grand St
- 99 Water St (R.D. Adams) Chart Store
- 100 M. Paff's Gallery of Paintings No 10 Wall St Free in Annex

NORTH
FIFTH
STREET

RIVER

EAST

PLAN
OF
THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK
ESTABLISHED BY
W. HOOKER.
1817.

SCALE OF HALF A MILE

Engraved for Blunt's Strangers Guide New York Oct. 1817

BLUNT'S

STRANGER'S GUIDE

TO THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

COMPRISING

Description of Public Buildings, Dwelling Houses, including Popula-
streets, Markets, Public Amusements, the Bay, Harbour, Docks,
Forts and Fortifications :—With an Account of the Literary, Philo-
sophical, Medical, Law, Religious, and Benevolent Institutions, Com-
mercial Establishments, Manufactures, &c.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

Historical Sketch, General Description, Plan
and Extent of the City.

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

containing the Time of Sailing, and Departure of Steam-Boats, Stages, &c.
Fares: Rates and Regulations of Hackney Coaches, Carters,
Chimney-Sweepers, Weigh-Masters and Measurers: Market
Assize of Bread, Money Tables, Corporation Laws and
Regulations, Inspectors of Native Produce, Masters and Wardens of the
Pilots, Slave Regulations, &c. &c.

Published with a Plan of the City, and Engravings
of Public Buildings.

NEW-YORK:

Printed and Published by EDMUND M. BLUNT,
At the Quadrant.

1817.

J. Seymour, print.

H. W. Prescott

6800

May 24, 1854

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.

[L. S.]

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the tenth day of October, in the forty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, Edmund M. Blunt, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"Blunt's Stranger's Guide to the City of New-York. Comprising a Description of Public Buildings, Dwelling-Houses, including Population, Streets, Markets, Public Amusements, the Bay, Harbour, Docks, Slips, Forts and Fortifications:--With an Account of the Literary, Philosophical, Medical, Law, Religious, and Benevolent Institutions, Commercial Establishments, Manufactures, &c. To which is prefixed, an Historical Sketch, General Description, Plan and Extent of the City. With an Appendix, containing the Time of Sailing, and Departure of Steam-Boats, Stages, &c. with the Fares: Rates and Regulations of Hackney Coaches, Carters, Porters, Chimney-Sweepers, Weigh-Masters and Measurers: Market Regulations, Assize of Bread, Money Tables, Corporation Laws and Ordinances, Inspectors of Native Produce, Masters and Wardens of the Port, Pilots, Slave Regulations, &c. &c. Embellished with a Plan of the City, and Engravings of Public Buildings."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned." And also to an Act, entitled "An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled an Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

ROBERT FINN,

Clerk of the Southern District of New-York

PREFACE.

A work of the following description has been long wanted, and repeatedly called for. It seems rather singular that a city so extensive, so populous, and possessing so many institutions and attractions as the maritime capital of the United States, should have been so long without a Guide to direct the Stranger, and furnish to the citizen useful information as to her municipal regulations.

In the year 1807, an attempt was made to remedy this defect, by a publication entitled "A Picture of New-York," possessing considerable merit, and which might have been greatly improved, had the idea been cherished and acted upon. This, however, was not done; so that for a period of ten years, during which this city has risen in opulence, and the arts and sciences have advanced with a rapidity unexampled in history, these progressions towards refinement have gone on so silently, that it will be a matter of no small difficulty to convince many foreigners of their actual existence. Nor will this appear improbable when it is considered, that until the recent triumphs of the arms of the United States, the inhabitants of these fertile regions were regarded, in many parts of Europe, particularly in the mother

country, as a nest of demi-barbarians, utterly unacquainted with the useful arts, and destitute of every social virtue !

By giving correct views of our establishments, the strong hold of prejudice, now shaken to the centre, will ultimately be broken down, and the most bigotted insensibly drawn to respect a people, whose friendship it is their interest at all times to cultivate, and from the study of whose political and social institutions, it is not impossible, they may derive some advantage.

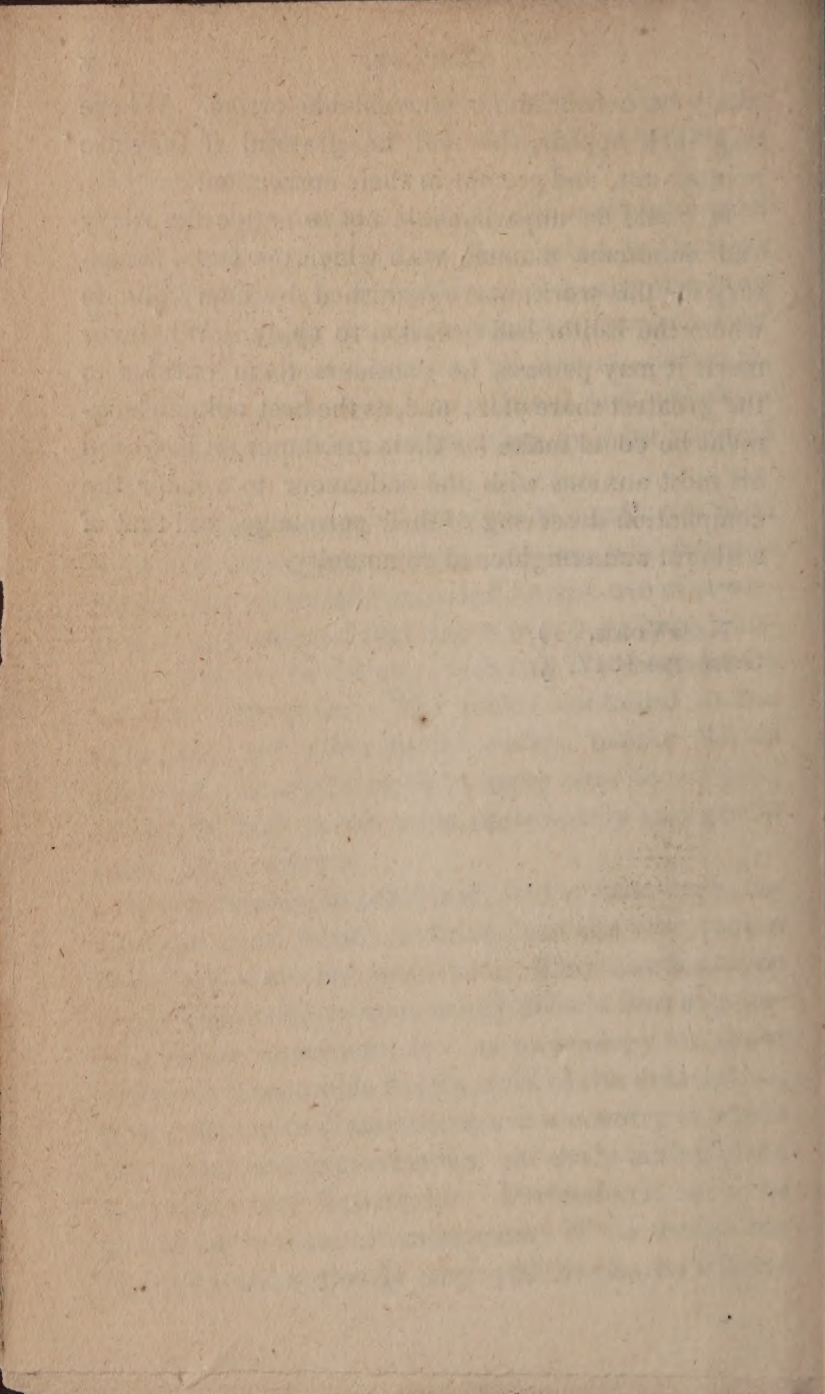
The Editor has spared no pains to render this little volume generally acceptable. Although it was originally and principally intended for the use of *strangers*, it is presumed that those who have been constant residents in the city, will find it valuable as a book of reference. The tables contained in the *Appendix*, and other useful matter, cannot fail to render it a desirable work to *every class* in society, especially such as are more immediately engaged in trade and commerce.

It will readily be perceived, that it must have occasioned great labour to bring into one view such a variety of scattered materials. This circumstance is not mentioned to excuse any defects that may appear in the execution, but as an apology for those omissions inseparable from a work of this description, where the topics discussed regard a country in which alterations and improvements are *daily* taking place in almost every department. Perfection is not to be looked for in these circumstances: If the writer has faithfully and zealously employed his pen, he will not

likely be censured for unavoidable errors. Where any such appear, he will be grateful if they are pointed out, and prompt in their correction.

It would be unpardonable not to notice the ready and handsome manner with which the facts, necessary for this work, were furnished by every one to whom the Editor had occasion to apply. Whatever merit it may possess, he considers them entitled to the greatest share of it; and, as the best acknowledgment he could make for their assistance, it has been his most anxious wish and endeavour to render the compilation deserving of their patronage, and that of a liberal and enlightened community.

NEW YORK, }
October—1817. }



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THE STRANGER'S GUIDE

TO THE
City of New-York.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE north east coast of America, from cape Florida to $67\frac{1}{2}$ N. lat. was discovered in the year 1499 by Sabastian Cabot, who was employed by Henry VII. king of England, to discover a north-west passage to China. But it was not till the year 1608 that, what is now called, Hudson's river, with the islands at its entrance, were discovered by Henry Hudson an Englishman.* Previous to this, the whole country visited by Cabot had been taken possession of in name of the English Sovereigns, and charters granted by them to different companies, who formed settlements there. These charters having embraced the mouth and a

* The humorous and satirical author of the *History of New-York from the beginning of the world to the end of the Dutch Dynasty*, makes Henry Hudson a *Dutchman*, although he associates with him Sir Walter Raleigh, from whom he acquired the elegant accomplishment of smoking tobacco, and gives him another Englishman of the name of Juet as chief mate and favourite companion. This, however, was pardonable in a work like Knickerbocker's, whose object, evidently, was not to dispute facts, but to ridicule the pretensions of those who, right or wrong, ascribe the discovery of the Hudson to a Dutchman. To such as read for entertainment chiefly, we would recommend the perusal of Knickerbocker. In point of real humour and characteristic description of low life, he is equal to Smollet or Richardson; and in the happy manner in which he exposes "folly as flies," and drags the enemies of liberty and social happiness to light, he has been as successful as any writer of that description in Europe.

trouble, all at once became wonderfully anxious about its safety, and began to load it with tokens of regard, in the same manner that your knowing people are sure to overwhelm rich relations with their affection and loving kindness. The usual marks of protection shown by mother countries to wealthy colonies, were, forthwith, manifested; the first care always being to send rulers to the new settlement with orders to squeeze as much revenue from it as it will yield.”*

The effect of this paternal solicitude was soon apparent. In the year 1629, their High Mightinesses of the mother country conferred a ruler upon this infant state, under the dignified title of “Governor of the Province of the New Netherlands.”—This government, however, had but an ephemeral existence, Charles II. having ordered its expulsion; an event which took place on 27th August, 1664. The troops employed for that purpose were commanded by Colonel Nicolls, who did not find it necessary to fire a shot, as the inhabitants of the city considered it adviseable to yield a ready obedience to the summons of surrender which he sent in. By the terms of the capitulation, the Dutch settlers were allowed to continue trading with Holland, and their persons, rights and property respected. The invaders claimed only the Fort with its appurtenances. On 12th June 1665, Colonel Nicolls, who at this time acted as Governor, incorporated the city of New-York under a Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriff.

In the course of the sway of the Dutch governors, it does not appear that the arts and sciences made any progress, or that much pains was taken to improve the state of society. Even the little advancement which the mother country had made in these respects, proved no way beneficial to the colonists. The original settlers were men of boisterous manners,

* Knickerbocker.

altogether unacquainted with even the first rudiments of education. Their children were, of course, equally illiterate, and the government no way concerned themselves about a cure for this radical evil. The prejudices imported by the parents, and which they carefully continued to foster in the minds of their children, formed, in consequence of this neglect, a stupid, and, in some measure, a barbarous race, nearly as degraded as the natives, whom they denoted savages, that environed their infant colony, and kept them in a state of constant dread and alarm. Like all other despotic governments, however, that of the Dutch was not insensible to its own comfort. A house, which in these times might be considered splendid, and an appendage so strongly built as to merit the name of Fort Amsterdam, were soon built for his *Excellency* the Governor. Here he could luxuriate at pleasure, issue his arbitrary mandates in safety, and look down with sovereign contempt upon the servile race that occupied the wretched hovels with which his stately and frowning castle was surrounded.

To support his dignity, and give eclat to his authority, care was taken to assemble round him a set of men, who were designated by the title of Magistrates; but who, instead of watching over the rights of the people, were careful only how they might secure the favour of him who respected no rights but those which coincided with his own selfish views. If the people happened at any time to show impatience under the yoke, or to express their sentiments with freedom on the abuse of power, a language always disagreeable to despotic ears, a series of penal laws were enacted to put a stop to this discontent. These laws engendered a multitude of legal practitioners, who devoured with avidity the residue which had escaped the rapacious fangs of corruption, and who, as they always conduct themselves under despotic governments, were ready on every oc-

casation to give the law a construction more favourable to the oppressor than the oppressed.—These evils, consequent on such a state of things, might have been easily cured by a few wise regulations; but wisdom has hitherto seldom fallen to the lot of rulers. At least, if they did possess any, so sweet is the desire of power, that rather than give this up, they made a sacrifice of the most amiable feelings of the human heart. Under the “Dutch Dynasty,” instead of seeking a remedy for public abuses, its members, when the complaints of the people continued unabated, terminated these for ever by a gallows, which they erected, as high as Haman’s, on the beach of the isle “flowing with milk and honey.” In this respect they certainly very closely imitated the paternal solicitude of the mother country.

On the expulsion of the Dutch government from the island of Manhattan, it was named *York Island* by the English, in honour of the Duke of York, afterwards king James II. to whom, his heirs and assigns, it had been previously transferred by his brother Charles II. The letters patent by which this transfer was made, are dated March 12, 1664, and include Long, or Nassau island, then called the Mat-tawacks, all Hudson’s river, and the whole country extending from the West side of Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware bay. The English and the Dutch having gone to war in 1673, the troops of the latter succeeded in occupying New-York and New-Jersey on the 30th July that year. They did not, however, possess them long, as a treaty of peace was concluded between the contending parties on the 19th of February following, by the 6th article of which New-York and New-Jersey were restored to the English. Charles thereupon renewed the letters patent which he had formerly granted to the Duke of York*.

* In the month of June, 1664, the Duke of York sold to Lord Barclay and Sir George Carteret, that part of his transfer now consti-

At the death of Charles II. the Duke ascended the English throne. On this occasion he gave a Charter to the inhabitants of New-York, dated April 22d, 1686, by which the city was erected into a corporate body by the style and title of the "Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York." This charter appears to have been granted by Thomas Dongan, Lieutenant Governor and Vice Admiral of New-York under James II. king of Great Britain. It was afterwards enlarged and renewed in January 1730 by John Montgomerie, who was stiled Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, and the territories depending; and, by a law of the provincial Legislature, passed 14th October, 1732, the charter was formally and expressly confirmed.

From this period down to the Revolution, New-York was entirely submitted to English domination, not more tolerant than that of the Dutch; until, at last, her wrongs, with those of the neighbouring states, became so unbearable that her citizens were

tuting the state of New-Jersey. When the Duke received a renewal of his charter from his brother Charles, it might have been expected that he would have made good the title of Lord Barclay and Sir George Carteret to the state of New-Jersey, which he had sold them, their heirs and assigns, for a sum of money. But this did not square with the notions of equity which the royal Duke had imbibed at his brother's court.—He contented himself with giving a title to East Jersey, reserving the lands of West Jersey as a compensation for the protection, no doubt, which he, as a royal personage, was willing to give to the other half of the territory. Palpably base and unjust as this was, it was not till the year 1680 that the Duke, ashamed of the transaction, found it necessary to act that honourable part towards the assigns of Barclay and Carteret, which he had long and pertinaciously refused to themselves. Having, at last given up both the Jerseys, the assigns of Barclay and Carteret entered into an accommodation by which the western part was held by the former, and the eastern by the latter.

amongst the first who, in the month of September 1774, sent deputies to Philadelphia, to consult with the delegates of other nine provinces, assembled on that occasion, as to their common interests, and to oppose a barrier to what was deemed an encroachment upon the natural rights and privileges of humanity. That these had been invaded will appear obvious from a very slight acquaintance with the state of matters at that period, as instructed by authentic documents. In the month of October, 1683, about 20 years after possession was obtained by the English, the Duke of York granted a Charter of "Liberties and Privileges to the Inhabitants of New-York and its Dependencies," in which, after setting out with declaring "that the supreme legislative authority under his Majesty and Royal Highness, James Duke of York, Albany, &c. Lord Proprietor of the said province, shall be and reside in a Governor, Council and the People met in General Assembly," it goes on to state, that a General Assembly or Sessions of Representatives should be held in the province once every three years; that every freeholder and freeman should have a right to vote at the election of these representatives, who should have the power, collectively, to appoint their own times of meeting; to judge, exclusively, of the qualifications of their members, and of undue elections; to purge the house when they saw meet, and to have the privilege of exemption from arrest in civil cases during the time of Sessions; that the bills passed by them, on being presented to and approved of by the Governor and his Council, were to be the laws of the land; that no freeman should be deprived of his liberty or property, or be exiled, otherways than by the judgment of his peers; that "no aid, tax, tollage, assessment, custom, loan, benevolence or imposition whatsoever, shall be layed, assessed, imposed, or levied on any of His Majesty's subjects, within this province, or their estates, upon any man-

ner of colour or pretence, but by the act and consent of the Governor, Council, and Representatives of the people in General Assembly met and assembled;" that there should be no excess of punishments; that all trials should be by a jury of twelve men, fairly chosen; that trials for capital offences should be preceded by a grand inquest; that bail, except for treason or felony, should be taken; that this should not be excessive; that soldiers or seamen ought not to be billeted on the citizens in "time of peace, and that martial law should only extend to such officers, persons and soldiers" as are in the pay of the government.

How far the English government fulfilled the terms of this contract, will best appear from the Declaration of Independence of the general government, dated 4th July, 1776, in which the state of New-York bore a prominent part. In that memorable document, the people of America, through the voice of their representatives, openly proclaimed to the universe, that the history of the government of the king of England was "a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:—He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome, and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would refuse to relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of the public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people. He has refused, for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within. He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others, to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands. He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers. He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power*.

* The frequent wars in which the colony was involved in consequence of the collisions of the mother country with the nations of Europe, especially the French, plunged the colony into an enormous debt, which was severely felt by its inhabitants. As an evidence of the fact, it is barely necessary to mention, that from the year 1691 to 1709 inclusive, the sum of 61,861' 11s. 8d was directed, by different laws to be raised by taxes or bills of credit, &c. and applied to the building of forts, the raising and paying of troops, and for other warlike purposes, besides the duty on *excise*, and a penny in the pound for the ordinary and incidental charges of the colony. From 1709 to 1717, the sum of 11,742*l* was directed to be raised for the like purposes; and on the 23d Dec. 1717, the sum of 16,607*l*. was directed to be issued in *bills of credit*, to extinguish the debts of the

“ He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; for protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murder which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states; for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; for imposing taxes on us, without our consent; for depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury; for transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences; for abolishing the free system of English law in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies; for taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments; for suspending our own

colony. A tax of *two per cent.* was laid on all European goods, Nov. 19th 1720. From 1717 to 1746, the sum of 40,843*l* 18*s.* 7*d.*, was raised by tax &c. for purposes of defence, troops, &c. and on the 15th July 1746, the sum of 40,000*l* was directed to be raised by tax for carrying on the expedition against the French in Canada; and 28,000*l* more on the 25th Nov. 1747, for the defence of the frontiers and the annoyance of the enemy. On the 7th March 1759 the sum of 100,000*l* was directed to be levied for aiding in the invasion of Canada. On the 3d July, 1759, *bills of credit* to the amount of 150,000*l* were directed to be issued. On the 22d March, 1760 the sum of 60,000*l* was directed to be issued in *bills of credit*. On the 16th, Feb. 1771, the sum of 120,000*l* was directed to be issued in *bills of credit*, &c. to be *loaned* and the *interest* applied to payment of the public debt. It is not perhaps too extravagant to say, that the wars in which Great Britain was engaged from time to time, before the year 1776, cost the colony nearly a million of pounds—a very large sum, considering the then infant state of our country, and the limited extent of her resources. *Laws of New-York*, vol. 2d. p. 523.

legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

“He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands. He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.—In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms: our petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.”

As it was not our intention to write a *detailed* or circumstantial history, but only to give the outline of the principal occurrences which gradually led to the establishment of the city of New-York, we shall not enter upon the events of the revolutionary war; nor upon the more recent and avowed attempt of Great Britain to overthrow the government of the United States; a mere sketch of which would swell this volume to too great a bulk. It is sufficient for our purpose to remark on these topics, that America triumphed over her enemies by her Union and the justice of her cause; and that she will continue to

triumph while her citizens are united, and respect the institutions of their country.*

The struggle of the Americans for liberty having terminated so favourably, they soon evinced that they were not undeserving of it, or insensible to the necessity of a compact and perpetual union, without which every free people must fall under the yoke of foreign or domestic tyranny. Alive to their critical situation, and justly appreciating the great sacrifices which it had cost to defeat the projects of their unrelenting foe, the states, which had so gloriously

* Ah! if in the countries even of Europe, in which slavery seems long since to have taken its seat in the midst of vices, of riches, and of arts; in which the despotism of armies supports the despotism of courts, in which man, chained from his cradle, and bound tightly by all the cords both of policy and superstition, has never breathed the air of liberty:—If in these countries, notwithstanding, they who have once in their lives reflected on the fate of nations, cannot forbear adopting the maxims, and envying the happy people who know how to make it the ground work and foundation of their constitution—how much more ought the English natives of America to be attached to the glorious birth-right they inherit! They know the price at which their ancestors had bought it. The very soil which they inhabit must produce in them a sentiment favourable to these ideas. Dispersed throughout an immense continent, free as the wild nature which surrounds them, amidst their rocks, their mountains, the vast plains of their deserts, on the confines of those forests in which all is still in its savage state, and where there are no traces of either the slavery or the tyranny of man, they seem to receive from every natural object a lesson of liberty and independence. Besides, these people, given up, almost all of them, to agriculture and to commerce to useful labours, which elevate and fortify the soul in inspiring simple manners, hitherto as far removed from riches as from poverty, cannot be yet corrupted either by the excess of luxury, or by the excess of want. It is in this state above all others, that the man who enjoys liberty is most capable to maintain it, and to show himself jealous in defence of a hereditary right, which seems to be the most certain security for all the rest. Such was the resolution of the Americans. *Raynal's Revolution of America.*

maintained the contest, entered into articles of confederation, on 8th July, 1778, under the stile of the "United States of America," in which it was recognized, as a first principle, that "each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled." It was then declared, that the object of this union was for the common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare; and, the better to secure these, that the free inhabitants of these states, with the exception of paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice, should be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states, between which every thing tending to promote friendship and harmony should be cultivated. In the same spirit did the United States, on 17th September, 1787, agree to the articles of a constitution for the general government, by which a Senate and House of Representatives was constituted for the purposes of legislation, and giving consistency and effect to the views of the original confederation. Meanwhile each separate state occupied itself with forming such a constitution as might secure its own independence; and, at the same time, give stability and energy to the general government.

In the constitution of New-York, which was finally adopted in a convention of its representatives, held at Kingston, April 20th, 1777, it was ordained, determined, and declared, that no authority should, on any pretence whatever, be exercised over the people or members of that state, but such as should be derived from, and granted by, themselves; that the supreme legislative power within the state should consist of two distinct bodies, the assembly and the senate, who should meet once, at least, in every year, for the despatch of business; that a council, consisting of the governor, the chancellor,

and the judges of the Supreme Court, should be formed to revise all bills about to be passed by the legislature, and to give them their sanction; that voting at elections shall be by ballot; that every male inhabitant, of full age, who has resided in any part of the state for six months, if during that period he shall have possessed a freehold value twenty pounds, or rented a house value forty shillings, and paid taxes, shall be entitled to vote for representatives; that the members of the assembly should be chosen annually, and those of the senate for four years, a fourth part going out every year, and others chosen to fill up their places; that a governor of the state shall be elected every three years, and vested with the supreme executive power; also a lieutenant-governor, who, *ex officio*, shall be president of the senate, with a casting vote only; that the treasurer of the state shall be appointed by the legislature, but not a member thereof; that a council nominated by the assembly every two years, shall appoint such other officers, as are not otherwise appointed by the constitution; that all commissioned officers, civil and military, be appointed by the governor; the military officers during pleasure, and the chancellor, the judges of the Supreme Court, and first judge of every county court, during good behaviour, or till they respectively attain the age of sixty years; that sheriffs and coroners be annually appointed; that the delegates to represent the state in General Congress shall be chosen by the assembly and senate; that the style of all laws shall be in the name of "the people of the state of New-York represented in senate and assembly," and all legal proceedings run in the name of "the people of the state of New-York."

As to individual or personal rights, it was declared, that no citizen shall be deprived of any of his privileges, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers;" that "the free exercise and

enjoyment of religious profession, and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall for ever hereafter be allowed within this state to all mankind;" that no priest of any denomination shall be eligible to hold any civil or military office or place; that a militia composed of citizens, shall be armed and disciplined and ready for the general defence; such as are averse to bearing arms, from scruples of conscience, to be excused on paying a sum of money in lieu of their services; that trial by jury shall be established and remain inviolate for ever; that no acts of attainder shall work a corruption of blood; that no new courts shall be formed but such as shall proceed according to the common course of law; that such parts of the common and statute law of England and of Great Britain, and of the acts of the legislature of New-York, as formed the law of the colony on 19th April, 1775, shall continue the law of the state*, subject to such alterations as have been or may be, made thereon; and that it shall be in the discretion of the legislature to naturalize all foreigners who shall become subjects of, and take an oath of allegiance to the state, abjuring all subjection to every foreign ruler in every ecclesiastical and civil matter.

Such is a short summary of the constitution of the state of New-York, which breathes the same sentiments of freedom that are contained in the general constitution, and in the constitutions of the other states. It will bring the stranger to a nearer acquaintance with the laws and political institutions of New-York, than, perhaps, he formerly possessed, and, in many particulars, enable him the better to understand what may appear ambiguous in the following pages. Born under an aristocratical, probably a despotical, government, and accustomed to give implicit obedience to its mandates, he is not

† The English statutes ceased to be a law of this state, May 1st 1788.

likely, at first sight, to admire, or applaud, these simple and unsophisticated principles of politics, adopted by a people totally unacquainted with the cunning diplomacy of Europe. The object of those appointed to prepare a constitution was to acquire correct ideas of liberty, and upon these, to rear a fabric calculated to ameliorate the condition of man. It was not difficult to attain this; they consulted nature, and she taught them, that all mankind were born free, and entitled to enjoy the same privileges. These principles they took for their guide when they sat down to legislate; and it only remains to contemplate, not at a distance, or with prejudiced eyes, but upon the spot, and with a mind open to conviction, the rapid and beneficial effects produced in this flourishing city by the application of these principles, to be fully convinced that they have not legislated in vain, but have attained, as far as was possible, what ought to be the object of all governments—the peace and happiness of society. Nor let it be objected, that the United States during the short period of their republican government, have been for several years engaged in war. This was not the consequence of their free institutions. It was a war of defence; a war to protect those very institutions from the spoiling hand of man. Such a war as nature dictates, and which never would be waged, if justice, as in this country, formed the basis of all other codes of law.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.



The city of New-York* is situated between $40^{\circ} 42'$ and $40''$ north lat. and $74^{\circ} 0' 45''$ W. long. It stands on the island of Manhattan, now called New-York island, which measures in length, from north to south, about 15 miles, and in breadth from a quarter of a mile to a mile and a half. The river Hudson, called also the North river, separates the island from New-Jersey; the river Haerlem

* When we use the phrase the *City of New York*, we include the *County* also, for their limits are the same. By an act of the legislature, dated March 26th, 1813, the extent of New York county is thus described: "The county of New-York to contain the islands called Manhattan's island, Great Barn island, Little Barn island, Manning's island, and the Oyster islands; and all the land under the water within the following bounds: beginning at Spyten Duyvel creek, where the same empties itself into the Hudson river, on the Westchester side thereof, at low water mark, wherever the same now is or hereafter may be, and so running along the said creek, at low water mark as aforesaid, on the Westchester side thereof, unto the East river or Sound, and from thence to cross over to Nassau island, to low water mark there as aforesaid, including Great Barn island, Little Barn island, and Manning's island, and from thence along Nassau island shore, at low water mark as aforesaid, into the south side of the Redhook, and from thence across the North river so as to include

from the continental part of the state of New-York; the East river, which is a branch of the sound, from Long Island; and the Bay or Harbour from Staten Island. The soil and climate of New-York is greatly altered since its first discovery. The surface of the island presented, at that time, a very irregular appearance. In some places it was hilly ground and craggy rocks; in others low vallies and marshy swamps*. By great labour and expense, that part of the island in particular which is built, has been nearly levelled, and the marshes filled up.†

Nutten island, Bedlow's island, Bucking island, and the Oyster islands to low water mark on the west side of Hudson's river, or so far as the bounds of this state extend there, and so up along the west side of Hudson's river at low water mark, or along the limits of this state until it comes directly opposite the first mentioned creek, and thence to the place where the said boundaries first began."

* In describing the natural appearance of the island, a mineralogist has remarked, that "its basis is very rocky, and consists principally of grey granite, though in some places, especially where the city has been built, there are great quantities of soap stone, and magnesian rock, some of which are beautifully chrysalized in stars, and stained with arborescent figures. Among the granitical strata large garnets are frequently found, in twelve sided regular figures; and the flakes of mica, or isinglass, are in some places large and brilliant. The rocks in many places rise above the surface; and on the eastern side of the island, from Bellevue northward, they oppose to the tides a naked, steep, and impassable barrier. Naturally the face of the land was marked strongly by the abruptness of crags and vallies, hills and dales, insulated rocks, and marshy inlets, which characterize a maritime country wherein granite prevails." *Picture of New-York*, 1807.

† Only a few years ago there was a lake of fresh water, called the Collect, near the middle of the city, of which there is scarcely a vestige remaining: and, towards the East river, there was a hill, rising to a considerable height, called Bayard's mount, which is now nearly all cleared away, and the ground laid out in level streets.

The ground laid out as gardens, and occupied as orchards, is remarkable for its fertility, producing a succession of fine crops with little labour, and almost without any manure.

This alteration in the surface of the earth, has greatly tended to render the climate mild and healthy. The heat, it is remarked, is not so intense, nor the cold so severe, as formerly. Diseases are less frequent, and it has been calculated that fewer persons die in the city of New-York, in proportion to its population, than in most of the large cities and towns in England, the climate of which is justly held to be so salubrious. It is certain that New-York is built in as healthy a situation as any other city of the United States: Encircled with water, and open to the sea breeze, the air is almost always clear*. In winter, the earth is stript of every thing having the appearance of vegetation. But the frost seldom holds possession of the ground beyond two months, and on the return of spring, nature makes ample amends for this, by wantoning in all that luxuriance of which she is capable, and in producing crops so abundant as to leave little or nothing of this description to be desired by the inhabitants. Dews are very prevailing during the nights of the summer season. Their pernicious effects however can easily be prevented by avoiding improper exposure†.

* We have more rain, more evaporation, more sunshine, and a greater number of clear days than in Europe. Our atmosphere, it is supposed, contains more electrical fluid, and we are exposed to greater extremes of heat and cold. We have no season corresponding with the European spring; but the greater part of our autumn is unparalleled for beauty, pleasantness, and salubrity.

† Censuses have been taken of this city and state, and of the United States, at various times, and with unquestionable accuracy. Bills of mortality have been kept here, and in Philadelphia, Boston, and some other towns; and tables of the number of births

PLAN AND EXTENT OF THE CITY.

The original settlers do not appear to have had any fixed plan of building or laying out streets when they took possession of the island, nor even for many years afterwards. Hence the irregular appearance of the streets and houses towards the docks and harbour. In Knickerboker's history there is an engraving representing a view of the city as it appeared, about the year 1640, under the Dutch government. The dwelling houses were then few, low, and straggling. The most prominent buildings were the *Fort*, the *Church of St. Nicholas*, the *Jail*, the *Governor's house*, the *Gallows*, the *Pillory*, the *West India stores*, and the *City Tavern*, of which there is now no remains. In 1729, an enlarged plan was published by James Lynes, Surveyor. In 1766 another map or plan of the city was published, and in 1774, one of New-York generally. The English parliament, in the year 1766, caused a map of New-York and the adjoining waters to be engraved and published in London. Since that period, three other plans have appeared in this city; one in 1803 by C. T. Goerck and I. F. Mansin, City Surveyors;

have also been collected in a few places. On comparing the births with the whole population, the deaths with the whole population the number of births with the number of deaths, and considering our rapid augmentation of inhabitants, doubling in some states in 13 or 14 years, and upon a general average in every 20 or 23 years, there can be no doubt but that the United States have a decided advantage over the healthiest parts of Europe. While in Paris, London, and Amsterdam, there are more deaths than births, it is ascertained that, in our great cities, there are at least two births to one death. The charges which have been brought against the supposed deleterious effects of our climate upon the human body, have been thus refuted with the certainty of demonstration. *Trans. of Lit. & Phil. Society of New-York, Vol. I. p. 43 & 44.*

one, by Wm. Bridges, in 1811, and another during the present year, by Prior and Dunning. That by Bridges was executed under Commissioners, appointed by the state in April 1807, for the purpose of laying out the greater part of the island for building, according to a regular and uniform system. In the plan prefixed to this work, we have given an accurate delineation of the city as it now appears, by referring to which a correct idea may be formed of its configuration, which is thought somewhat to resemble a shoulder of mutton.

In extent, New-York city measures, in length, from the West Battery to Thirty first street, about four miles; and in breadth about one and a half mile. Its circuit is 8 miles. The whole of this space is not yet covered with buildings, but the greater proportion of it is, and it is probable as new houses are rapidly appearing, that the plan of the city will be filled up in the course of a few years.

DWELLING HOUSES.

The number of Dwelling Houses is estimated at 17,000. The population exceeds 100,000, which gives about six inhabitants to each house. The houses were formerly built of wood with shingle roofs; but these are fast disappearing, and substantial brick houses with slated roofs rising in their place. In the principal streets they are generally three stories high besides the attics, and ground floor, which is used as kitchens and cellars. In consequence of the many destructive fires which happened in New-York, all houses erected within a certain district, must be built of brick or stone, with party or fire walls, rising six inches, at least, above the roof, which must be covered with tile, slate, or other incombustible materials. Wooden houses may be repaired; but if they become totally decayed, they must be rebuilt conformable to the new regulations. This in-

terference on the part of the legislature, has introduced much neatness and regularity in the general aspect of the dwelling houses. To the English visitor, most of them will appear equal to the best constructed houses in England; and, it is acknowledged by every traveller, that in their internal construction and conveniencies, the dwelling houses of New-York are not surpassed in any other country.

STREETS.

The streets of New-York, including Lanes and Alleys, amount to 252. Although towards the harbour a few of the streets are somewhat crooked and narrow, they are in general straight, regular and spacious, particularly those recently formed. Running in parallel lines, and terminating at right angles at the corner of every street, a free circulation of air is greatly promoted; which is further increased by a gradual descent having been given to the streets, on both sides, from the centre of the city down to the Hudson and East rivers. The causeway is firm and neat, and the foot pavement, which was formerly constructed of a reddish brick, is now giving way to durable flat stones, from the quarries of Connecticut; the crossings from one street to another are also generally laid with these stones.* Almost

*We could have wished to have avoided censure of every kind; but when *public health* is endangered, it would have been criminal to have remained silent. We believe that there is not a more complete set of laws in the Union for the promotion of cleanliness than those enacted by the corporation of this city; yet it is remarked on all hands, that the streets of New-York are the dirtiest in the United States. To us there appears one radical cause of this, and that is the number of *swine* which are allowed to go constantly at large. We are aware that there is a *prohibitory* law in existence respecting these animals, but it is seen that they roam abroad at pleasure, no one considering it their business to interfere with them. We also know that the existing regulations as to the removal of filth

the whole city is well lighted with lamps, the management of which is not left to the care of greedy contractors, but is under the immediate inspection of the Corporation; who have no interest in the matter, but a deal of reputation to lose if they should violate the trust reposed in them. A regular night watch is also established, to give security to the inhabitants, and clear the streets of improper persons. On the sides of many of the streets there are rows of trees planted, which give an agreeable appearance to the city; and, in summer afford a cool and refreshing shade from the intense rays of the sun*.

The principal street is *Broadway*, which runs in a straight line from the Battery, through the centre of the city to its extremity in Bloomingdale road; and measures 3 miles in length, and about 80 feet in width. It is the Bond-street of New-York, and exhibits in the shops, on both sides, an elegant and extensive assortment of every thing useful and fashionable. Here, as well as in a number of other principal streets in the city, every article of dress, furniture, and luxurious fare, may be got as readily, and at as low prices, as they can be purchased in Europe.

Pearl-street is next in importance to Broadway, not for its uniformity and regularity, but from its being

could not be better written than they are. Still, so long as immense numbers of swine are allowed to traverse the streets, so long will the inhabitants think themselves justified in throwing out their garbage to them for food; and so long will the streets of New-York remain proverbial for their filth. The evil will never be cured, until *Scavengers* are appointed by the Corporation, to clear the streets of all nuisances. This is a subject which calls loudly for the interference of the *Board of Health*.

* In the *Appendix* we have given a summary of the *laws and ordinances* of the city, ordained by the Corporation so recently as May 5th, 1817. These contain many interesting and useful municipal regulations.

the principal mercantile mart of the city, where the chief stores and counting houses of the merchants are situated. It commences at the Battery, and leads, by a winding course, into Broadway. *Water-street*, *Front-street*, and *South-street*, which run parallel with Pearl-Street, betwixt it and the river, are occupied with extensive warehouses for depositing merchandise, and with stores containing the necessary supplies for shipping.

In *Wall-street*, which commences at Broadway, crosses Pearl-street, and descends to the river, are situated the Banking-houses, Custom-house, Insurance offices, Tontine Coffee-house, the offices of Exchange Brokers, and most other public mercantile offices. This is a very handsome, airy street. Towards the bottom, in the neighbourhood of Pearl-street, and in front of the Coffee-house, the public sales by auction are conducted, which renders this quarter extremely busy, and gives a very favourable and correct idea of the extensive trade and commerce of New-York.

Chatham-street, is an elegant street, in which a good deal of retail business is transacted. It leads out of Broadway into the *Bowery* road, and together form one of the most spacious streets in the city. At its entrance, adjoining the Park, Chatham-street is as wide as Broadway; and the Bowery road measures, in breadth, about 130 feet. The Bowery road terminates in the Bloomingdale road, where it forms a junction with Broadway.

Washington-street, and *Greenwich-street*, are extensive lines on the Hudson side of the city; the latter is a place of considerable retail trade. Both run parallel to each other, and to the river, to nearly the whole extent of the place.

Maiden Lane, *John-street*, *Nassau* and *Broad-streets*, *Pine-street*, *William-street*, *Hudson-street* and *Cherry-street*, though second rate streets, are of considerable trade and importance.

Fulton-street is remarkable chiefly from its having been lately formed, and so named after the ingenious and patriotic inventor of the Steam Boats. It runs across the city, from the Hudson to the East river; and commences, very appropriately, on the Hudson side, near where the Steam Boats to Albany and Pawles Hook have their stations; and terminates, on the East river side, where the Steam Boats to Brooklyn and New Haven take their departure.

Wells and pumps are to be met with in almost every street; these afford an excellent supply of wholesome spring water to the inhabitants. Most of the private families have also cisterns for rain water in their gardens, which they use in washing clothes. Overseers of the wells and pumps are appointed annually by the magistrates; whose duty it is to cause the wells and pumps to be regularly examined, cleansed, and kept in proper repair, under a penalty. Persons injuring the wells or pumps, are punished by fine or imprisonment*.

Several *Squares* are laid down in the plan, which in a few years will prove a great ornament to the city. They are not, however, in that state of formation at present, that will admit of any satisfactory description.

PUBLIC MARKETS.

Perhaps no place in the world is better provided with markets, or with a more regular supply of excellent provisions, than the city of New-York. It has no less than eight established market places, viz.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Fly Market | 5 Spring-street Market |
| 2 Washington do. | 6 Greenwich do. |
| 3 Duane do. | 7 Gouverneur do. |
| 4 Catharine do. | 8 Grand-street do. |

Fly Market.—This is the principal market place

* See Abstract of Laws and Ordinances in the *Appendix*.

in the city. It is situated towards the lower part of Maiden Lane, in the 2d ward. It extends across Pearl-street, Water-street and South-street, down to the Fly market Slip on the East river. The Dutch formerly called this the *Vlaie* market, which signifies the valley or meadow market; the ground where it stands being formerly a salt meadow, with a creek running through it. *Fly* is a corruption of *Vlaie*.

Washington Market,* is in the 3d ward, between the bottom of Vesey-street and Fulton-street. It fronts Washington-street, having the Corporation Docks, on the North river, immediately behind it. This market ranks the second in importance in the city.

Duane Market, is situated in the 5th ward, between Duane-street and Read-street, fronting Washington-street.

Catharine Market. This market is in the 7th ward, and lies towards the lower part of Catharine-street. It crosses Cherry-street, Water-street, and Front-street, and terminates at the dock, near the Brooklyn Team Boat office.

Spring-street Market, stands in the 8th ward, at the bottom of Spring-street, next the river Hudson; it fronts Greenwich-street.

Greenwich Market. This market is situated nearly opposite to the State Prison. It is in the 8th

* Formerly this market was called the *Bear* or *Bare* market, from the circumstance, according to some accounts, of the Indians being in the practice at an early period of the colony, of bringing Bear's flesh to New York, and selling it here. Other accounts state, that it derived the name from its once being for a considerable time, very sparingly supplied with provisions, owing to few inhabitants being in that quarter to create a demand. During the revolutionary war, the houses in this part of the city were burnt down by the enemy. On their expulsion a new market was reared, upwards of twelve months before the houses were rebuilt: hence the little demand for provisions, and the *bare* appearance of the place. *Picture of New-York*.

Ward, at the bottom of Cristopher-street, fronting Washington Street.

Gouverneur Market, is situated in the 7th Ward, at the bottom of Gouverneur Street, nearly adjoining to Water Street.

Grand-street Market. This market stands in the 10th Ward, at the corner of Goerck Street, in Grand Street, immediately above the Long Island Row Boat ferry Office.

There is a public market every day of the week except Sunday in New-York, for the sale of beef, veal, mutton, lambs pork, poultry, butter, eggs, fruit and vegetables. Fish and milk are sold *every day* of the week, but the market on Sunday for these must be closed by 9 o'clock in the morning; the sale of *milk* may be again resumed at five o'clock in the evening.

Between the 1st of May and the 1st of November all other sales through the week, must be over by one o'clock P. M; and at two o'clock P. M. during the rest of the year, with the exception of Saturday, on which day the market is kept open from sunrise to sunset, during the whole year. The sale of all unwholesome and stale provisions is strictly prohibited. Every article brought to market in summer must be fresh killed; and to prevent infection, the intrails, offal and skins (except calves skins) of all animals, are not allowed to be brought into the market place from May to November. The greatest care is likewise taken to keep the stalls clear of all nuisance, and corruptible matter.

The butchers meat of every kind, poultry, and every other eatable article exposed for sale in the markets of New-York, are not to be surpassed in quality in any other part of the world; and the varieties of fowl, game, and fish, are, probably, unequalled any where else.* But, what is of still more consequence, the

* It has been ascertained, that, in the course of the year, there may be purchased in whole or in part in the markets of New-York, 8

abundance which nature has here so amply provided, is within the reach of the poorest mechanic, his wages being more than sufficient to purchase the common necessities of life. Nor are provisions in New-York markets apt to be increased in price by engrossers, it being declared unlawful for any person to purchase *to sell again*, in any part of the city, before mid-day. As to flour and meal, no wholesale purchases intended for retail, can be made before 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and Hucksters are confined entirely to the sale of vegetables and fruit. Butchers being licensed for permission to occupy stalls, this gives the magistrates an immediate controul over them.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

The city of New-York is amply provided with these for the accommodation of visitors. There are no

species of wild *quadrupeds*; 5 of *amphibious creatures*: 15 of *shell fish* and 150 of *birds*, all fit for human food.

The *Fish* market may be considered as the general deposit of every eatable and every curious inhabitant of the waters. Every thing that gratifies the appetite for food or for novelty centres here. Notwithstanding this, it is an extraordinary fact that until Dr. Mitchill commenced his investigations, there was not a good catalogue of our fishes, and it is well known that New-York is very seldom mentioned in the books of Ichthyology. That distinguished gentleman commenced his labours in 1813, and he began at the very elements. Every sort of fish was procured, examined and described.

The specimen and the description were next compared with those in the best books: he frequently dissected the individuals which he had described, in order to make himself acquainted with the internal marks and characters, and sometimes he satisfied himself experimentally on their qualities as food. The whole which the Doctor has examined and described amount to about *One hundred and Sixty* species and varieties. If the whole world contain 1000 species of fish, as it is said, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the United States, and their dependencies contain between 3 and 400. See *Trans. of Lit. and Phil. Society*; in which the Doctor's account will be found of the New-York Fishes, illustrated by engravings.

lodging houses or furnished apartments here as in England. Strangers, whether families or individuals, must, on their arrival, board in the place where they lodge. Unfurnished rooms may sometimes be had; but these have been difficult to procure of late, owing to the rapid increase of the population. The usual time of letting houses is previous to the 1st of May. The following is a list of the Hotels:

1. City Hotel, Broadway.
2. Merchant's Hotel, Wall-street.
3. Mechanics' Hall, Broadway.
4. Tontine Coffee House, Wall-street.
5. Bank Coffee House, Pine-street.
6. Tammany Hall, Nassau-street
7. Washington Hall, Broadway.
8. Commerce Hotel, Pearl-street.

The principal of these is *The City Hotel* in Broadway. It is an immense building 5 stories in height, and contains 78 rooms of various dimensions, fitted up and furnished in a tasteful, elegant, and convenient manner. In a place like New-York, where every luxury of the table is to be obtained, it is scarcely necessary to add, that the proprietor of this Hotel makes it his constant study to provide the best of every thing for his visitors. Next in importance to the City Hotel is Merchant's Hotel in Wall-Street. President *Munroe*, in his late tour through the United States, lodged here during his stay at New-York. The other Hotels will be found respectable and the accommodation good.

Of Boarding Houses there is a great variety, suited to the different ranks and conditions of life. Some, where the charge for board and lodging is as low as \$2 a week; and others where as much, and in some cases, more, is charged per day. Strangers ought to be careful, when entering any of these, to understand the terms upon which they are to be received.

POPULATION.

A general census of the population of the United States is taken every ten years by the general government. By that of 1800 it appears that New-York city and county contained 60,489 inhabitants. In 1805, immediately after the disappearance of the epidemic disease, which had previously ravaged the city, an enumeration was made by the Common Council, when it was found that the population had increased to 75,770; of which 35,384 males, and 36,378 females, were whites; 864 males, and 1096 females, were people of colour and free negroes; and 818 males, and 1230 females, were slaves.

In 1810, under the general census, the population was ascertained to have increased to 96373, being only 392 persons short of the entire population of the whole province or state of New-York in the year 1756. Last year, the inhabitants were again enumerated by the Common Council, when the number was found to be, 10,0619; of which 51,878 were females, and 48,741 males; giving an excess of 3137 females on the whole population. In this return was included 6985 aliens; 7774 people of colour and free negroes; and 617 slaves.

On contrasting the state of the population at present with what it was in 1805, it will be seen that the number of slaves has decreased more than two thirds. In 1805, they amounted to 2048; in 1816, to 617*.

The following is the official census of the whole population, taken during the last year under the authority of the Common Council. It contains also a return of the official number of jurors in each ward of the city, and the number of tenants renting houses at \$5 per annum, together with those possessing freeholds of £20 and under, and of £100 and upwards.—

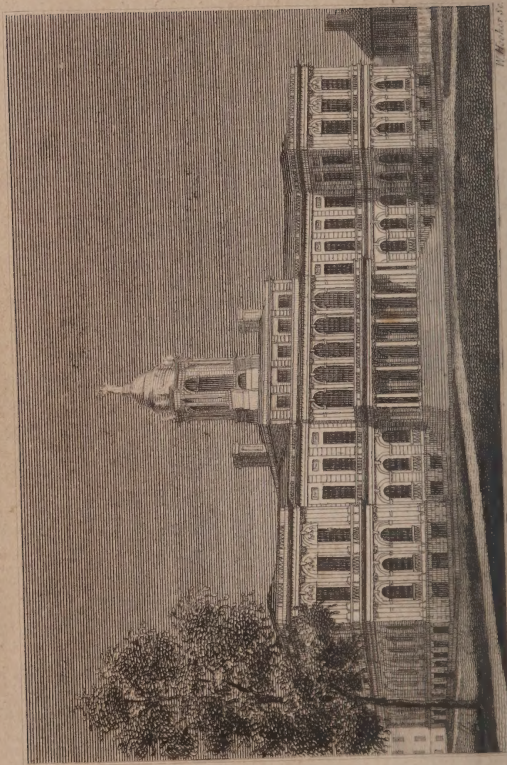
* By section 32d of the Act of the Legislature relative to slaves and servants, passed 31st March 1817, it is enacted, that every negro, mulatto or mustee within this state born before the 4th day of July 1799, shall, from and after the 4th day of July 1827, be free.

*Return of the Inhabitants in the City and County of
New-York*—1816.*

	Total number of Jurors.	White Inhabitants.		Aliens.		Coloured Inhabit- ants not Slaves.		Slaves.		Freeholds of 100l. & upwards	Freeholds of 20l and under 100l	Tenants rent- ing 5l. per ann	Total number of Inhabitants
		Male.	Female	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem	Male	Fem				
1st Ward	466	3610	3844	119		358	553	66	98	471		720	8529
2d	650	3888	3776	147	47	162	392	25	56			1424	8299
3d.	433	3478	3658	134		299	529	24	46			860	8034
4th	560	4630	4831	515	234	342	469	15	38	365	1	1560	11029
5th	359	5912	6606	351	275	674	879	8	19	590		3204	14724
6th	243	4624	4898	854	816	637	819	15	23	209		2165	12686
7th	180	3715	4127	413	404	179	238	5	7	154		1986	9088
8th	239	4694	5243	553	501	196	254	6	13	422		1864	11568
State	Prison	520	110										630
9th	126	1078	1163	237	160	132	161	55	69	183		228	3250
Alms	House	80	117										
10th	537	5195	5446	568	657	219	282	9	20	314		2184	12396
	3793	41424	43819	3891	3094	3198	4576	228	389			16197	100619

* In 1699, shortly after the Dutch were expelled by the Eng-





Chubb & Co. del.

CITY HALL.

W. Meeker Sc.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

CITY HALL.

The City Hall is the most prominent, and most important building in New-York. It is the handsomest structure in the United States; perhaps of its size, in the world. This chaste and beautiful edifice stands near the upper end of the Park, and though somewhat incumbered by the near vicinity of the Bridewell and Jail, it is seen to considerable advantage from almost every quarter.

The building is of a square form, two stories in height besides a basement story. It has a wing at

lish, the population of the city of New-York amounted to 6000. In 1790, about a century after, it had increased to 33,131.—

Comparative Census of the Capitals in the U. States.

NAMES.	Years	Males	Fem	Other free p	Slaves	Total	In- crease
Philadelphia city and Liberties	1790	19604	20878	1805	273	42520	
	1800	28742	29116	6123	15	64035	21515
	1810	41140	42323	10175	2	93640	29605
New-York City County	1790	14407	15254	1101	2369	33131	
	1800	26728	27394	3499	2866	60489	27358
	1810	43448	43102	8137	1686	96373	35884
	1816	46741	51878	6985	617	100619	4246
Baltimore City & precincts	1790	6422	5503	323	1255	13503	
	1800	11294	9666	2771	2843	26514	13011
	1810	19045	17447	5671	4672	46535	20021
Boston	1790	8410	9576	761	none	18747	
	1800	11274	12489	1174		24937	6190
	1810	15340	16446	1464		33250	8313
Charleston, S. C.	1790	4371	3718	586	7684	16359	
	1800	4295	4259	951	9533	18528	2169
	1810	5863	5705	1472	11671	24711	5123
Providence	1790	2968	2937	427	223	6380	
	1800	3551	3407	656		7614	1234
	1810	4427	4773	865	6	10071	2457
Richmond, (Va)	1790	1401	1517	83	3984	6985	
	1810	2727	2071	1189	3748	9745	2760
Portsmouth, (N. H.)	1790	2131	2487	76	26	4720	
	1800	2513	2688	138	none	5339	619
	1810	3256	3527	131		6934	1595
Portland, (Mne)	1790	none	none	none		2240	
	1800	1841	1844	118		3704	1464
	1810	5327	3640	291		7169	3465
Washington	1810	2835	3009	867	1437	8208	

each end, projecting from the front, and in the centre the roof is elevated to form an attic story. The whole length of the building is 216 feet, the breadth 105, and the height 51 feet. Including the attic story, it is 65 feet in height. The front and both ends, above the basement story, are built of native white marble from the marble quarries on the North River; and the rest of the building is constructed of brown free stone. The roof is covered with copper, and there is a balustrade of marble entirely round the top. Rising from the middle of the roof, is a Cupola, on which is placed a colossal figure of JUSTICE, holding in her right hand, which rests on her forehead, a balance, and in her left, a sword pointing to the ground. Justice is not blindfold as she is represented in Europe.

There are four entrances to the building: one in front, one in the rear, and one in each end. The front, which is the principal, is on the first story, to which there is access by a flight of 12 marble steps, rising from which there are 16 columns supporting a portico immediately over the entrance, also composed of marble. In the centre of the rear of the building, there is a projecting pediment. The entrance in this quarter is also on the first story, by a flight of free stone steps. The first story including the portico, is of the Ionic, the second of the Corinthian, the attic of the Fancy, and the Cupola of the Composite orders.

At the front entrance there are 5 doors leading into the Lobby, the roof of which is supported by 20 square piers of marble. To the right and left, there is a gallery stretching to both ends of the building, the floor also of marble.—In this story apartments are allotted to the court of Chancery, Committee room, Common Council office, Street Commissioner's office, Mayor's office, Board of Health, Sheriff's office, City Inspector's office, Recorder's office, Register's office, Surrogate's office, Supreme Court Clerk's office,

Clerk of Session's office, county Clerk's office, and house keeper's room; in all 14 apartments.

Three stair cases lead from the first to the second story. The principal of these, is in the centre of the geometrical construction, with marble steps; the other two are in the gallery, one towards each of the ends, of a plain form, and the steps of the same materials.—Round the top of the centre stair-case there is a circular gallery, railed in, likewise floored with marble; from which ten marble columns ascend to the ceiling, which here opens and displays a handsome Dome, ornamented in great taste, with stucco, and giving light from the top to the interior of the building. Another gallery, runs in the centre from one end to the other. On this story are the Common Council room, the Governor's room, Comptroller's office, Court of Sessions, District court, Mayor's court, Supreme court, United States' District court, and the offices belonging to the clerk of that court, and of the District court.

The entrances at the ends lead to the basement story, through the middle of which there is an arched passage or gallery, stretching from one end to the other. Opening into this passage are the Marine, or Justice's court, Police office, Jury room, and Watch office.

The foundation stone of this noble building was laid on 26th Sept. 1803, during the mayoralty of Edward Livingston, Esq. and at a time when the yellow fever prevailed in the city. It was finished in 1812, and the expense, exclusive of the furniture, amounted to half a million of dollars. ✕

The City-Hall was originally intended for, and is now applied to, the use of the Common Council, in their different meetings respecting the affairs of the city,* and for the judges of the courts of law to hold

* It has been remarked that there is no apartment in the City Hall sufficiently large to contain the citizens at any general meeting. This is considered a defect, which, however, may be easily re-

It was estimated that the City-Hall would cost only 60,000⁰⁰%, but it actually cost 500,000⁰⁰%, & still is not large enough.—

their sittings, as well as for the various offices connected with these departments. Of these we shall give a short sketch, beginning with the *Council room*. This apartment measures 42 feet by 30.—It is fitted up in an elegant and commodious manner for the meetings of the corporation which are open at all times to the citizens. The chair for the mayor is the same that was used by General Washington when he presided at the first Congress, which was held in this city. It is elevated by a few steps on the south side of the room, and surmounted by a canopy. The aldermen sit in a circular form in the body of the room, and at the upper end, immediately beneath the chair, there is a table for the clerk of the council. Neither the Mayor nor Aldermen wear any distinguishing dress or insignia of office. In the Council room there are full length pictures of *General Washington*; of *George Clinton*, the first Governor of the state of New-York; of Governor *John Jay*, Chief Justice of the United States, and envoy extraordinary to Great Britain; and of *Alexander Hamilton*, Esq. aid-de-camp to General Washington, and first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. These pictures were painted by Trumbull, are well executed, and do honor to the talents of the artist. That of Gen. Washington is considered the best likeness of him, during the prime of life, in all the Union.

The *Common Council* of the city and county of New-York, consists of a mayor, recorder, 10 aldermen, and 10 assistant aldermen, who choose a chamberlain or treasurer, and a clerk. The city is divided into 10 wards.* The citizens resident in these,

mediated by erecting another building connected with it, for which there is ample space of ground in the rear.

* The following are the *wards* of the city, as fixed by act of the Legislature of 15th April, 1817.

1st *Ward*, Begins in the middle of Broadway where it is intersected by the middle of Liberty-street: thence southeasterly to the mid-

elect the Aldermen and assistants, two assessors, one collector, and two constables, annually. All freeholders, freemen and citizens of the United States, who have resided six months in this city next previous to the elections, and who have paid taxes, and rented a tenement of the value of \$25, are qualified to vote at these elections.—The Recorder, Clerk of the city and county, who is also Clerk of the Mayor's

dle of Maiden-lane : thence in a straight line, running in the same direction, across the East river, to low water mark on Nassau Island : thence along the shore to the south side of Red-hook : thence across Hudson's river (including Nutten Island, Bedlow's Island, Buckingham Island, Oyster Islands, and the waters in the bay, and to the southward not included in any other county) to low water mark on the west side of Hudson's river : thence along the west side of the river to a place due west, from the middle of the west end of Liberty-street : thence to the middle of Liberty-street, through the middle of Broadway at the place of beginning.

2d Ward, commences at the southeasterly corner of the first ward, runs along its easterly bounds, across the East river to the middle of Broadway : thence to a point opposite to the middle of Chatham-street : thence to a point opposite to the middle of George's street : thence to the middle of Gold-street : thence to a point opposite to the middle of Ferry-street : thence in a line running in the same direction, across the East river, to Nassau Island, at low water mark : thence along Nassau Island, to the place of beginning.

3d Ward, begins on the west side of Hudson's river, at the northwesterly corner of the 1st ward : thence due east, to the middle of Liberty-street : thence to the middle of Broadway : thence to a point opposite to the middle of Reed-street : thence in a line running in the same direction across Hudson's river to low water mark on the west side thereof : thence along the side of the river to the place of beginning.

4th Ward, begins at the northerly corner of the 2d ward : runs through the middle of Chatham-street, to a point opposite to the middle of Catherine-street : thence in a line running in the same direction, across the East river to low water mark, on Nassau Island : thence along the shore to the bounds of the second ward : thence northwesterly to the place of beginning.

5th Ward, begins at the northwesterly corner of the third ward :

court, Sheriff, and Coroner, are appointed by the *Council of Appointment*. This council consists of the Governor of the state, and four senators, specially recognized by the constitution, and who meet at Albany at the call of the Governor.

Besides the power belonging to the corporation of enacting all *municipal laws*, and of enforcing their observance under proper penalties,* the Mayor, Re-

runs along its northerly bounds to the middle of Broadway : thence to the middle of Canal-street : thence to Hudson's river : thence due west to low water mark on the west side of the river : thence along the river to the place of beginning.

6th Ward, commences at a point in the middle of Broadway, where it is intersected by the middle of Reed-street : thence to where it is intersected by the middle of Grand-street : thence to the middle of the Bowery road : thence to the middle of Chatham-street : thence to the middle of Broadway, at the place of beginning.

7th Ward, begins at the southeasterly corner of the fourth ward : runs along the easterly boundary of that ward to the middle of Division-street : thence to the middle of Grand-street : thence in a line, running in the same direction across the East river to low water mark on Nassau Island : thence along the shore to the place of beginning.

8th Ward, commences at the northwesterly corner of the 5th ward : runs along its northerly boundaries to the middle of Broadway : thence to a point opposite to the middle of Grand-street : thence to the middle of the Bowery road : thence to a point opposite to the middle of Art-street : thence to a point opposite to the middle of Christopher-street : thence to Hudson's river at low water mark : thence along the side of the river to the place of beginning.

9th Ward, includes all that part of the city which lies to the northward and eastward of a line beginning at the northwesterly corner of the 8th ward, and running along its northern bounds to the middle of the Bowery road : thence to a point opposite to the middle of Sixth-street : thence in a line, running in the same direction, to low water mark on Nassau Island.

10th Ward, includes all the residue of the city.

* An abstract of the laws and ordinances of the corporation will be found in the appendix.

corder, and Aldermen, are by virtue of their office, justices of the peace, having power to hold courts of general sessions, and to decide as to all offences coming under the cognizance of the regular justices of the peace. They are likewise included in the commission of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of capital offences; and hold a court of common pleas, called the Mayor's court, in which civil actions are tried of every description.

It belongs to the Mayor and Aldermen, who are supervisors of taxes, to regulate all levies of public money, previously authorized by the legislature, for supporting the poor and other necessary purposes; and on the second Monday of May, annually, the city *comptroller* exhibits to the finance Board, composed of members of the common council, a particular statement of all the money received, and the sums paid, for the use of the city. This is afterwards published for the information of the citizens. In the other counties of the state, the common council of their own power levy taxes. All taxes in the city and county of New-York are raised by laws, specially enacted for the purpose by the legislature.

The following *official* statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year ending May 12th 1817, will show the magnitude of the financial concerns of this city. In 1812 they amounted to \$1,012,460 38. Last year they were \$483,011 44.

CITY AND COUNTY

Account of Cash Received and Paid from

To Cash paid for Hamilton Square Lots returned,	dols	5345	27
do Inclinburgh Bonds for Lots do.		2839	63
do Collect ground filling - -		1613	77
do Canal-street - - -		2599	48
do Commissioners of Streets and Roads		2500	00
do Road, repairing - - -		3758	77
do First Avenue, balance - -		3621	45
do Third Avenue, do - -		23345	40
do Eighth Avenue, do - -		9552	12
do Ninth Avenue, do - -		87	65
do 28th-street do - -		153	51
do Alms House, for support of the Poor		90886	00
do New Alms House building -		30000	00
do Watch - - - -		57401	50
do Fire Department, for ground purchased and new engine houses - -		35256	75
do Lamps - - - -		28496	41
do City Stock, interest 5 quarters -		52500	00
do Salaries - - - -		29063	97
do County Contingencies - -		22049	39
do Gas Light Experiment - -		5927	25
do Commissioners Common Schools -		5024	26
do Charitable Institutions - -		3820	00
do Repairs and Improvements in the City		25341	29
do Police Office - - - -		4213	71
do Tax 9th Ward, 1815, overpaid & refunded		791	86
do Wells and Pumps - - - -		4688	88
do Health Office - - - -		2	68 75
do Interest - - - -		1780	03
do Signal Poles - - - -		165	00
do Intestate Estates - - - -		46	96
do Bills of Credit - - - -		16908	44
Balance in the Treasury, 12th May, 1817		11063	94
	dols.	483011	44

OF NEW-YORK.

May 13, 1816, to May 12, 1817.

Balance in the Treasury, May 13, 1816	-	dols. 7836 89
Cash Received of Mechanics' Bank	-	110000 00
do Common Lands, Rent	- -	2035 80
do Ground Rent	- -	18806 89
do Water Lot Rent	- -	6224 15
do House Rent	- -	62 50
do Watch House, Wall-street	-	6520 37
do Ferries	- - -	10466 82 1-2
do Washington Market Cellars	-	1023 74 1-2
do Street Manure on account	-	6750 00
do Docks and Slips, balance of this acct.	-	2253 05
do Defence account	- -	39212 97
do Sinking Fund	- -	11340 00
do Mayoralty Fees	- -	1533 21
do Tavern Licenses	- -	6442 80
do Vendue Sales	- -	25395 11
do Excise	- -	5749 25
do Board of Health Lottery	- -	4713 88
do Tax received of the Collector, 9th Ward, for 1814	- -	27 39
do Arrears of Tax, 7th and 10th Wards	-	450 39
do Tax of 1815	- -	25671 31
do Tax of 1816	- -	162583 74
do Second Avenue balance	- -	1681 76
do Tenth Avenue do	- -	1677 80
do 13th-street do	- -	1116 00
do 70th-street do	- -	500 00
do 125th-street do	- -	342 57
do Streets	- -	22781 92
do Jury Fines	- -	11 12
		dols. 483011 44

G. N. BLEECKER, *Comptroller.**New-York, May 12, 1817.*

By a recent act of the Legislature, the Mayor, Recorder, 5 Aldermen and 5 assistants, are declared necessary to form a quorum for transacting any business. In the same act it is provided that the salary of the Mayor may be \$7,000 per annum, cannot be less than \$5,500, and after being fixed, it cannot be lessened during the holding of the then incumbent. Formerly it arose chiefly from perquisites of office. It has never been less than \$7,000. The Comptroller's annual salary is \$2,000, out of which he must provide a Clerk if he thinks proper. The present Comptroller discharges the whole duties of the office himself.

Governor's Room. This apartment is appropriated to the use of the Governor of the state, when he visits the city. On the 15th April, 1814, the legislature granted 1000 dollars towards the furnishing of the Governor's room in a suitable manner. This sum not being adequate to the purpose, the Common Council supplied the further advances. It is a very handsome apartment, measuring 52 feet by 20. It is in the center of the second story, and, from the windows there is a communication with the top of the portico in front of the Hall. This is surrounded by a balustrade, and commands a delightful view of the Park, and surrounding objects. The walls of the room are hung with pictures, among which are the principal naval and military heroes who distinguished themselves during the late struggle with Great Britain, executed by Mr. *Jarvis*, a young artist of this city. The others are the work of *Trumbull*. The whole display great taste and judgment, and are held to be excellent likenesses.

Over the fire place, at the east end of the room, is a full length of Governor *Tompkins*, and a portrait of Governor *Bayard*. On the right hang a full length of Commodore *Decatur*, and on the left, a full length of Commodore *Bainbridge*.

Decatur commanded the frigate *United States* when

she fell in with and captured the British frigate *Macedonian*, on 25th October, 1812. The United States carried 44 guns, and had 5 men killed and 7 wounded. The *Macedonian* 38 guns, 36 men killed, and 68 wounded. The action lasted 1 hour and 30 minutes. On 15th January, 1815, Decatur, with the *President* frigate of 44 guns, engaged the *Endymion*, British frigate, which he silenced, and would have taken, had not a British 74, and two frigates, come to her assistance. With these the *President* kept up a running fight of 3 hours and 30 minutes, when she was obliged to surrender to the enemy's fleet. On board the *Guerriere*, of 44 guns, on June 17, 1815, Decatur captured the *Misoda*, Algerine frigate of 46 guns, after a running fight of 25 minutes, in which the enemy had 30 men killed, and the *Guerriere* only one wounded.

Bainbridge is celebrated for having captured the British frigate *Java*, of 38 guns, when commanding the *Constitution* of 44 guns, on 29th December 1812. The action lasted 55 minutes. The enemy had 69 men killed and 101 wounded; the *Constitution* 9 killed and 25 wounded.

On the north side of the room, and on the right of Decatur, there are portraits of Gen. *Williams*, and Governor *Stuyvesant* the last Dutch governor, and a full length of Gen. *Swift* of the Engineers, who laid out and superintended the military works at Haerlem and Brooklyn heights during the last war. Next to these are portraits of *Jacob Radcliff*, Esq. the present Mayor; of Col. *Willet*, a former Mayor, who held the rank of colonel during the Revolutionary war; of the present Governor of the State *De Witt Clinton*, also formerly Mayor; and of *Edward Livingston*, Esq. under whose Mayoralty the foundation of the city Hall was laid.

A full length of *General Brown* is the next in order. This veteran was originally a schoolmaster, and taught the children of the Friends in New-York.

He signalized himself during the last war in so distinguished a manner, that he is now Commander in Chief of the Armies of the Republic for the Northern District. On 3d July 1814, he captured *Fort Erie*, in which there was 137 British; on the 5th he defeated the British under Gen. Riall at *Chippeway*, and forced them to retreat to Fort George. In this battle the enemy had 143 killed, 329 wounded, and 46 missing; the Americans 60 killed 229 wounded, and 19 missing; and, on the 25th of the same month, he attacked the British army at the *Falls of Niagara*, commanded by General Drummond, stormed his batteries, carried his artillery, and drove him from his positions. Here Generals Brown and Scott were wounded, notwithstanding which they kept possession of the field of battle for 3 hours, and retired to their camp without molestation. In this sanguinary conflict, which lasted about 7 hours, the Americans had 171 killed, 572 wounded, and 117 missing. The British 84 killed; 559 wounded, among whom were Generals Drummond and Riall; 183 missing and 43 prisoners, including Riall. On the 17th of September following, General Brown made a sortie from *Fort Erie*, attacked the British camp, destroyed their batteries, and took 385 prisoners. This affair cost the General 79 killed, 216 wounded, and 226 missing. The killed and wounded of the enemy was much greater.

Next to General Brown, are two portraits, one of *Richard Varick*, Esq. and the other of *James Duane*, both formerly Mayors of the city.

On the West end of the room are placed, full length pictures of Governor *Lewis*, General *Macomb*, and Commodore *Hull*. *Lewis* occupies the centre, over the fire-place; *Hull* is on his right; and *Macomb* on his left.

The naval enterprise of Commodore *Hull* was most conspicuously displayed in his capturing the British frigate *Guerriere*, of 38 guns, being the first naval

action of the late war. Hull commanded the frigate *Constitution* of 44 guns. The engagement continued 25 minutes, during which the British had 15 killed and 64 wounded, and the Americans 7 killed and 7 wounded.

General *Macomb* commanded the forces of the United States at Plattsburgh on 11th September, 1813, amounting to 1500 regulars, and about 3,000 militia. With this handful of troops he repulsed the British general Provost, who commenced an assault upon the forts of Plattsburgh, with 14,000 well disciplined troops. The warm reception he met with compelled him under cover of night to beat a retreat, after destroying an immense quantity of stores and provisions. His movements were so rapid, that he left his sick and wounded behind him.

The south side of the room, to the left of Commodore Bainbridge, is graced with full lengths of Captain *Macdonough* and Captain *Perry*, and a small picture of General *Monkton*.

Captain *Perry*, the hero of *Lake Erie*, has justly acquired that title by the gallant and skilful manner in which he captured the whole of the British fleet on that lake, on 10th September, 1813. The British squadron was commanded by captain Barclay, and its force of metal amounted to 63 guns, while that of *Perry's* was only 54. The action continued 3 hours and 30 minutes. The British had 41 killed and 94 wounded, and the Americans 27 killed and 96 wounded. *Perry* is exhibited in this picture at a very interesting period of the action. He is standing upright in the boat which conveyed him to the Niagara, after his own vessel, the *Lawrence*, had been disabled, and the greater part of his crew killed or wounded. The sailor in the stern of the boat, pulling him down as he was too much exposed to the enemy's shot, is a correct likeness from Mr. Jarvis the painter.

Captain *Macdonough* has acquired equal celebrity with *Perry*, by his engagement on *Lake Champlain*,

11th Sept. 1814, with the British fleet commanded by Commodore Downie. The American fleet was at anchor in a bay when the enemy made the attack. The British vessels carried 88 guns. Those under Macdonough 95 guns. On each side there were 13 row galleys, those of Downie carrying 18, and those of Macdonough 16 guns. The conflict continued for 2 hours, at the termination of which the whole of the British, except the row boats, remained trophies of victory in the hands of the Americans.

Court of Sessions. This is a spacious apartment, measuring 70 feet by 42. It is situated in the north west end of the building, and is neatly and conveniently fitted up for the accommodation of the judges, the officers of court, and for the public, who have access at all times during the sittings. In this room are held the *General Sessions of the Peace*, and the *Sessions of the State Court of Oyer and Terminer*. These being courts of criminal jurisdiction, they excite much interest and draw a large concourse of auditors. The largest room in the Hall is, therefore, appropriated to their use.

The *Court of Sessions* sits on the first Monday of every month. This court consists of the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, one of the two first being always present. It determines in all cases of felony, and of offences committed within the city, and has power to appoint special sessions of the peace for the same purposes, but these are never resorted to. The judges composing the *Court of Oyer and Terminer*, consist of the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, assisted by one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court, who are authorised to meet by a special act of the Legislature, without any commission. Three members constitute a court, of whom a judge of the Supreme Court must be one. This court tries all cases of treason, felony, and other inferior crimes. Its periods of meeting are fixed by the Supreme Court. Courts of Oyer and Terminer were first established here in 1683.

Supreme Court. The room belonging to this court is also very neat and convenient. It measures 42 feet by 30. This court consists of a Chief Justice, and 4 Puisne Judges, appointed for the trial of civil causes, and determining questions of law arising out of the facts. The regular terms are four: On the first Monday of February and August, they hold two terms in Albany; and the other two they hold in the city of New-York, on the first Monday of May, and the second Monday of November. Each of these terms continue about a fortnight. There are also Circuit Courts and *Sittings* appointed for the City, and *Circuit Courts* for the Counties held during the Vacation, at which one of the judges presides to try issues before a jury. The decisions of the *Sittings* and *Circuits* are subject to the Review of the Supreme Court, whose judgments may be reviewed by the *Court of Errors**. The salary of each of the judges is \$5000 per annum. This court was first established in the year 1691.

Court of Chancery. The apartment appropriated to this Court, adjoins the Clerk of Sessions room. The Chancellor alone presides, and appeals lie from his decisions to the Court of Errors. He holds a court twice every year in the city of Albany, or in such other place as to him may seem meet; and twice a year, at least, in the city of New-York. The periods for holding these courts are entirely at the discretion of the Chancellor. Salary \$5000 per annum. The Court of Chancery was first organized in March 1778†.

* The Court for the trial of *Impeachments* and the *Correction of Errors* is the court of the last resort, and holds its sittings in Albany, the seat of government. It consists of the president of the Senate for the time being and Senators, the Chancellor and Judges of the Supreme Court, or the majority of them.

† On the 1st Nov. 1683, the General Assembly of the Colony passed a temporary act entitled "an act to settle courts of justice," and thereby enacted "that there shall be a *Court of Chancery*."

Mayor's Court. This room measures 42 feet by 40. It is a plain neat apartment, fitted up with benches for the accommodation of practitioners, and the public.

The Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, constitute this Court, though the Mayor and Recorder may meet without the Aldermen. It judges in all cases, within its jurisdiction, whether real or personal, and holds its sittings on the third Monday of every month. Actions for debt exceeding \$250 may be removed from it at any time before judgment; and, after judgment all its decisions, without exception, may be reviewed by the Supreme Court. The Charter of this court is dated April 22d, 1686. It is supposed to resemble the Court of *King's Bench* in England, in its form of proceedings. As a Court of Justice, the Mayor's Court stands very high in public estimation.

within the province, which said court shall have power to hear and determine all matters of equity, and shall be esteemed and accounted the supreme Court of this colony." It was also thereby enacted, "that a *Chancellor* be appointed, to hold and keep the said court, assisted with such persons, as by the Governor and his council shall be thought meet and convenient." The governor and council returned the bill with an *amendment*, declaring the Governor and council to be the Court of Chancery," with power to the governor "to *depute* in his stead a *Chancellor*, &c." On 2d Sept. 1701, the Governor issued an *ordnance* establishing a *Court of Chancery*, and declaring himself *ex officio*, chancellor, &c.—On the 6th Nov. 1735, the general assembly resolved "That a Court of Chancery in this province, in the hands, or under the exercise of a governor, without consent in general assembly, is contrary to law, unwarrantable, and of dangerous consequence to the liberties and properties of the people." Several struggles were made by the colonial assembly to destroy this court, without effect. Until the revolution, it was in the hands of the Governors of the colony, when, by the Constitution of the state, it was recognized as a court, and a *chancellor* directed to be appointed. *Revised Laws of New York.*

District Court of the United States. The room in which this court meets is 42 feet by 34. It is a convenient, unornamented apartment, fitted up with benches. The jurisdiction of this court, which consists only of one judge, extends exclusively to all admiralty, maritime, and revenue cases. In criminal maritime cases, where the punishment to be inflicted is whipping not exceeding 30 stripes, a fine not exceeding 100 dollars, or imprisonment, not extending beyond 6 months, it has jurisdiction exclusive of all other courts. Where an alien sues for redress in a case of violation of the laws, the matter in dispute not exceeding the value of 100 dollars; and in all actions against Consuls and Vice-Consuls, it has a jurisdiction similar to these courts.

Circuit Court of the United States—holds its sittings in the apartment appropriated to the District Court. This court consists of one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the judge of the District Court. Its jurisdiction extends not only to all civil cases, in which the United States are plaintiffs, where the matter in dispute exceeds 500 dollars, but also where an alien is a party, or where the plaintiff and defendant are citizens of different states. Except where otherwise provided, it has also an exclusive jurisdiction as to crimes and offences, and a concurrent jurisdiction in these matters with the District Court.

The Surrogate's Office—is a small, though neat apartment on the first story. The duties and business of this office are multifarious, in all testamentary and intestate estates. This officer has, by a recent law of the state, concurrent power to appoint guardians to the persons and estates of infant children; and, in certain cases to order the sale of real estate, where the personal property is insufficient to pay the debts of the deceased. He has also power to cite executors and administrators to render inventories, to account for the assets received by them, to enforce

the payment of legacies, and the distribution of intestate estates, and a variety of other statutory and civil law powers. An appeal lies from his decision, in all cases, either to the Court of Chancery, or Court of Probates*, provided it is made in the time prescribed by law.

Previous to the year 1787 the Court of Probates had the supervision and approving of all the official acts of Surrogates in the different counties of the state. There were deputies (*Subrogatus*) of the *pre-rogative* court; and afterwards, under the Constitution, of the *Court of Probates*. The increase of population, and the necessity of having offices in each county, cause the officers of surrogates to be instituted in each county, with exclusive powers to prove wills, and grant letters of administration on the estates of persons having a domicile or residence there, although dying out of the county, &c.

This office contains the books of Records of Wills from the years 1662 to 1787 of the whole state; and the original wills of the southern district to the last period, as it then was constituted. All wills after the institution of this office, are also recorded here; as are orders for the sale of real estates; letters of administration, of guardianship, and every proceeding had in relation to them, and other judicial decisions over which the law has given power to this officer.

There is a *Public Administrator* appointed by the Corporation of the city, under a law authorising such an appointment; in virtue of which, and by the provisions of the law, he takes possession of the personal estate and effects of persons dying intestate, having no relatives, and where there is evidence or danger that the same may be wasted or embezzled. He gives 30 days notice to the widow or next of kin to the deceased, after which, if they do not apply to the Surrogate to administer, this devolves upon himself.

* The Court of Probates holds its sittings at Albany.

This act directs the Public Administrator to exhibit his accounts annually to the Common Council, who are to publish them in the newspapers for the information of all concerned. A commission of 5 per cent. to be retained by the administrator on all sums administered by him till they amount to 2500 dollars; when they exceed that sum, he is allowed only 2½ per cent. on the surplus. This is over and above the reasonable expenses attending the administration.

Register for the City and County. Formerly the business of this department was transacted by the Clerk of the city. This having been found inconvenient, the Legislature, on 9th April, 1813, authorised the appointment of a person to be called "The Register in and for the city and county of New-York." His duty is to place upon record, all mortgages, deeds, conveyances, and other writings, which by law are directed to be registered or recorded. A note of all incumbrances on real estate, must be delivered to the Register to be entered in his books, and when the incumbrance is cleared, the evidence thereof must be exhibited to the Register, who enters a minute to that effect in the registry books. The register's fee on both occasions is 25 cents. Free access is given at all times to inspect the books; and where a search is required to be made by the register, he is entitled to charge for this service as provided by law.

Marine or Justices Court. The apartments in the basement story allotted to this Court are convenient and suitable to all its purposes. It consists of three judges or justices, who are appointed by the Council of State, two of which must always preside. They meet every lawful day at 10 o'clock, and are empowered to try actions for debt to the amount of \$100; to determine as to seamen's wages to any amount, and in actions of assault, battery and false imprisonment among seamen and passengers. It is distinct from

all other Courts of justices; has no power to hold sessions of the peace, but as to keeping the peace, it has the same power as other magistrates.

Besides the Marine Court, there is a *Justice Court* held in every ward, in which one person presides who is called an *Assistant justice*. He tries questions of debt and trespass to the amount of \$25; also determines cases where penalties are sued for under the act for levying duties "on strong liquors and for regulating Inns and Taverns;" and generally all actions competent to all other justices in the State, where the amount does not exceed twenty-five dollars.

The justices in these Courts are remunerated out of fees, prescribed by law, on the proceedings in their respective courts, of which tables are printed.

Police Department. The duties of the police are discharged by three Justices, appointed for the purpose by the Council of Appointment, and removeable at pleasure. The chancellor, justices of the supreme court, and members of the common council, as conservators of the peace, may attend and assist the police justices. A court is held every day, except Sunday; at which one at least of the justices, and the Police Clerk, must be in constant attendance at sunrise every morning to take cognizance of offences committed against the good order and peace of the city.—Besides the ordinary duties of examining persons brought up for breaches of the peace and other offences, and binding over the parties to prosecute at the sessions, where this appears necessary, the police magistrates possess powers in certain cases* similar to those exercised by the aldermen of the city out of the sessions. For these services, they receive the same fees as the Aldermen; and

* These relate to bastards, apprentices, servants, vagrants and vagabonds. The acceptance of special bail; the administering of oaths in causes before the court of common pleas, and the taking of affidavits to be read there, come also within the powers of the magistrates of police.

for discharging the other duties of their office, they and their clerk are paid an annual salary of seven hundred and fifty-dollars each, which comes out of the funds of the city; besides fees of office. Recognizances taken in other counties for the appearance of parties or witnesses in the city courts; copies of those taken to keep the peace, before any other court in the city; and those from persons licenced to retail spirituous liquors, are all lodged in the police office, under the custody of the Clerk.

City Watch. This department is under the immediate direction of the Corporation, who appoint, in the first instance, six householders, being citizens of the state, to act as "Captains of the Night Watch," and to have command over the other watchmen. It is the duty of the Captains, under the direction of the Watch Committee, to fix the rounds of the watchmen, prescribe their duties, and visit their stations. When a watchman is guilty of misconduct, the captain of the district may suspend him till the pleasure of the Common Council is known. He must make a return, early in the morning, to the Justices of the Police, of the number and names of watchmen attending the preceding night, and the defaulters, if any. Each captain receives 1 dollar 87½ cents for every night's service in that capacity.

Watchmen are also appointed from among the citizens and householders, to perform the duties assigned them by the captains. They are divided into companies, and to each company is added 12 persons, denominated *substitutes*, to act in case of the absence of the regular watchmen. If found sleeping, or unnecessarily absent, or intoxicated while on duty, or guilty of disorderly behaviour, the watchmen are dismissed. Their duty is to receive offenders into custody, and to detain them until discharged. Their salary is 87½ cents for every night's service.

Besides the particular duties allotted to them in

their own district, the captains and watchmen, in case of a riot, disorder, or other needful occasion, must assist those in the other districts. Captains or watchmen who do not obey the orders of the members of the corporation, or of the justices of the police, are removed from office.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

This institution comprises the *Hospital* for the reception of the sick and disabled, the *Lunatic Asylum*, and the *Lying-in-Hospital*.

The area upon which the *hospital* is built, measures 455 feet long and 450 broad. It is bounded by Broadway in front; Church-street in the rear; Anthony-street on the north; and Duane-street on the south. The ground is enclosed with a brick wall; the scite of the building is considerably elevated above the level of the neighbouring streets, and about 600 yards distant from Hudson river.

The Hospital. This building is of gray stone, with a slated roof. In front it is 124 feet long; its depth is 50 feet in the center, and at the wings, which project on each side, 86 feet. Besides the basement, it rises 3 stories, and measures 52 feet in height. From the center there rises a handsome copula, which commands an extensive and uninterrupted view of the country round. The principal story is nearly 14 feet high, and contains a room for the governors, used also as a library; a parlour and bed room for the superintendant and matron; an apothecary's shop; and a room for the clerk. In the center there is a hall and staircase. On the second and third floors in the center, there are apartments for the accommodation of the house physician and surgeon, and other officers connected with the establishment. On the westerly side of the second story is the Lying-in-ward; on the third story, towards the north-west, is the theatre for surgical operations, which will ac-

commodate 200 persons. In each story of the wings are 2 wards, 36 feet by 24, opening into passages extending the whole length of the building, and communicating by a staircase. There are 16 wards for the sick, 36 feet by 24, which will accommodate 300 patients. The basement story contains 2 kitchens, a laundry, bathing room, 3 store rooms, and 2 wards for patients, whose disease requires they should be kept separate from the others. The whole number of apartments is 39, exclusive of the lying-in ward, and the surgical theatre. Outside, and within the walls, there is a large wash house, bathing house, ice-house, stables, and a kitchen garden, besides ground laid out in walks, and planted with fruit trees, for the benefit of convalescents.

No spot on the whole island could be better chosen on which to build a hospital than that on which the present stands. It is one of the most open and healthy places in the city, and although there are a number of lofty houses in its neighbourhood, the elevation of the building secures to the sick all the advantages of a free circulation of air. The view from the top embraces the whole of the city, the Hudson and East rivers, the harbour and shipping, the bay with its different islands and fortifications, Nassau or Long Island, the Narrows, the beautiful and romantic shores of Jersey, and the numerous and delightful cottages, which of late years have arisen on the northern part of the city. Wherever the eye can reach, the prospect excites feelings of pleasure and admiration.

New-York Hospital was originally established, by private subscription, in the year 1769, and incorporated by charter from Governor Dunmore, on 13th July, 1776. This charter was confirmed by an act of the legislature, dated 9th March, 1810. In 1775, the hospital was burnt down by accident, and before another could be completed, the war broke out, during which the British converted the unfinished apart-

ments into barracks. In 1791 it was re-opened as an hospital for the sick and disabled, and afterwards extended to infirm and friendless seamen. The money arising from private subscriptions having been found inadequate to pay the expense of this rising establishment, the legislature was induced, at various periods, to confer grants upon it of the public money. These were increased from time to time, until 14th March, 1806, when an act was passed authorising 12,500 dollars per annum, to be paid to the institution, out of the duties on public auctions, till the year 1857. The funds of the hospital derive also some trifling aid from the collector of the port, who allows a proportion of the public tax on seamen's wages, to defray the sustenance and medical expense of a limited number of that class of patients. Members of the incorporation pay on their admission 40 dollars each. These sums, however, are far from enabling the governors to keep up this establishment in the respectable way it ought. By their report of last year, it appears that the ordinary expenditure, including the lunatic asylum and lying-in hospital, amounted to 39,053 dollars 92 cents, while the receipt was only 37,611 dollars 50 cents; leaving a balance of 1442 dollars 42 cents. At the end of 1815, the debt was 5278 dollars 34 cents; which makes a total debt against the hospital, on 31st December, 1816, of 6720 dollars 76 cents.

By the report of 1816, it appears that on 31st December, 1815, there were 193 patients in the hospital, including the lying-in paupers. In 1816 there were admitted 1656; of which, 1159 were cured; 65 relieved; 224 requested to be discharged; 25 were improper objects; 58 disorderly and eloped; and 163 died; leaving, on 31st December, 1816, 202 patients.

The management of the affairs of the hospital is in the hands of 26 *Governors*, who are elected on the third Tuesday of May annually. They appoint one of their number President, and who, with 6 others,

forms a quorum. There is also a Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary. They meet on the first Tuesday of every month, and their services are gratuitous. At the monthly meeting in June they appoint a superintendant, a steward, an apothecary, a matron, and clerk. When necessary, the governors appoint physicians and surgeons for the hospital; and there is a visiting committee of 3 governors, who continue 3 months; an inspecting committee of 2 governors, who serve two months, and an annual committee of governors for auditing accounts, an abstract of which is laid every year before the legislature, with a report.

The *visiting committee* attend the Hospital every Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of admitting patients. They have also a general care and charge of the Hospital, hear complaints, and give directions to the officers and servants.

The *inspecting committee* visit the Hospital once a week, to ascertain whether the house is managed with economy, and the sick properly attended to.

There are 4 *physicians* and 4 *surgeons* who visit the Hospital. They are the most eminent of the profession, and perform this duty gratuitously. One physician visits every medical patient afflicted with any acute disease once a day, at least; every medical patient, without distinction, is visited three times a week. One surgeon goes through the Hospital three times a week, and visits every surgical patient once a week.

The *house physician* and *house surgeon* are generally young men about 21 years of age, who have been pupils three years of a practising physician, or surgeon, and attended a regular course of lectures during that period, besides the practice of the hospital for one year. They reside constantly in the house, visit the wards morning and evening, and report the state of the patients to the attending physician and surgeon.

The *apothecary* also resides in the hospital. He

undergoes a previous examination, and has the charge of preparing the medicines. He receives a salary of 350 dollars per annum. His assistant is called the *orderly man*, and is allowed 60 dollars per annum.

The *clerk* receives an annual salary of 800 dollars. His duty is to enter the minutes, reports, &c. into the journal of the institution, under the direction of the secretary; to keep the books of accounts; to collect the monies; and to furnish the Secretary every three months, with the names of such seamen as die in the hospital, for publication.

The *superintendent* and the *matron* have the charge of the domestic management and economy of the institution. The former receives a salary of 1,000 dollars per annum. The salaries of the matrons, nurses, and servants, amount to about 4,000 dollars yearly.

Here is an excellent *library* of books belonging to the hospital, under the charge of the house physician. It was established in August, 1796, in consequence of the recommendation of the medical faculty of Columbia College, the members of which contributed books out of their private libraries, and part of their fees of public instruction. Five hundred dollars were at first appropriated to buy books out of the funds of the institution. In the year 1800 the library of Dr. Romaine was purchased; and in 1805 the number of books was increased by the donation of a library belonging to a private association of physicians. In 1805 the Governors appropriated 250 dollars annually out of the funds of the establishment, to the purchase of books. Since then the botanical library of Dr. Hosack has been purchased, by which the number of books is now increased to about 3,000 volumes, among which are some of the rarest and most valuable works in medical science.

Clinical lectures were introduced at an early period of this establishment, by Dr. Bard of Columbia College; and since the institution of a college of physicians and surgeons in this city, the professors of

both colleges, being physicians of the hospital, use the surgical theatre for that purpose. It is stated in the last report of the governors, that about 130 students attend the clinical lectures, both medical and surgical. These have access to the hospital library on conforming to the by-laws enacted respecting it.

Lunatic Asylum. Until within these few years, those wretched victims of the most deplorable calamity to which human nature is incident, had no refuge but what was given them by persons who, in most cases, considered them a burthen, of which they were anxious to be relieved. When the violence of the disorder rendered all ordinary restraints unavailing, and carried them from their homes, no asylum was found in this state to shelter them from the pitiless storm. These poor helpless unfortunates were liable to be seized as disorderly persons, by a warrant of two justices of the peace, chained and locked up until an opportunity offered, *not* of inquiring after their friends, or of providing for them agreeably to the dictates of humanity, but until their "last legal place of settlement," was ascertained; to which they were immediately transferred, and "the charges of apprehending, maintaining, keeping, and removing," exacted to the uttermost farthing, and, with all due forms of law, from "the overseers of the *poor* of the city or town in which such person shall be legally settled as aforesaid."* It remained for the governors of the New-York Hospital to vindicate human nature from the stigma such cold blooded regulations brought upon it. Apartments were at first assigned in the hospital for the reception and cure of lunatics, but as the building was not originally designed for patients of that description, the governors erected an edifice on the ground belonging to the hospital, which was opened as a lunatic asylum on 15th July, 1808. This

* This is a remnant of the *benevolent* laws introduced into this country by the last *paternal* government.

building cost 56,000 dollars, to assist in paying which the legislature granted 3500 dollars per annum for 10 years out of the duties on public auctions.

The asylum enjoys all the advantages of the healthy and beautiful situation of the Hospital. The building is also of gray stone and the roof slated. It stands on the south side of the ground, and altogether separate from the other buildings. In length it measures 90 feet; depth, at the centre, 40 feet, and at the wings, which project $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet on each side, it is 65 feet deep. The height, from the ground in front, is 46 feet. It has two principal stories, and a basement and subbasement on account of the declivity of the ground. There are 10 rooms, 11 feet by $8\frac{1}{2}$; 2 rooms, 17 by $11\frac{1}{2}$; and 2 rooms, 24 by 17, opening into a hall 11 feet wide, in each of the two principal stories. The height of the first is $14\frac{1}{2}$ and of the upper $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The subbasement has 10 rooms, 11 by $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 9 feet high; 3 rooms $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$; and a kitchen $23\frac{1}{2}$ by $16\frac{1}{2}$. A hall runs through the centre into which the rooms open. It is paved with marble and has 7 circular iron stoves, so constructed as to convey heat into every apartment to the top of the building. Except the 4 largest rooms, and those in the upper story, the apartments are arched with brick; and the walls are brick whitewashed. The number and size of rooms is the same in the basement as in the subbasement. The whole amount to 60, and will contain about 80 patients. The rich and the poor are here accommodated according to their circumstances. There are two yards inclosed, one for males and another for females; the one is 200 feet by 50; the other 75 by 65. Such lunatics as can be trusted are permitted to walk in these.

At the end of the year 1815, there were 74 patients in the asylum. During 1816, there were 49 additional admitted. Of these 14 were cured; 10 relieved; 15 discharged at their own request; two were improper objects; 1 eloped; and 5 died; leav-

ing a total undischarged, at the end of the year 1816, of 76. It is stated in the last report, that "of the number admitted during the year 1816, the insanity of 4 was caused by the intemperate use of ardent spirits." None but paypatients are admitted. Lunatics are received from the city alms house, but the sum allowed for these scarcely pays their subsistence, exclusive of medicine, clothing, and other expenses. The lunatic poor of any city or town in the state are also received, and paid for by the overseers of their poor. From the great increase, of late, of persons in this unfortunate situation, the governors of the hospital found it necessary to apply to the legislature for pecuniary assistance, to enable them to erect another building on a piece of ground which they had previously purchased. Ever alive to applications of a benevolent nature, an act was passed by the legislature on 17th April, 1816, by which the sum of ten thousand dollars per annum is appropriated to that purpose, out of the duties on sales by auction for 40 years at least. The purchase money for the ground, extending to about 40 acres, and the materials and labour preparatory to its erection, amounted, on 31st December 1816, to 12,987 dollars 67 cents.—It is a healthy, elevated, and retired spot, between Manhattanville and Haerlem.

The lunatic asylum is under the immediate management of three of the governors belonging to the hospital, who admit and discharge all patients. One physician has the sole charge of their medical treatment. He is required to visit the asylum thrice a week, and oftener if necessary. Medicines are sent from the hospital. Here is likewise a visiting committee composed of the governors of the hospital. A *keeper*, with a salary of 600 dollars per annum, performs the duties of superintendant and acts under the direction of the superintendant of the hospital. There is also a female keeper, and other necessary servants.

No visitor is admitted into the asylum without permission from a governor, physician, or surgeon of the hospital, or from the superintendant; and then only at stated hours, fixed, by the asylum committee.

Lying-in Hospital. On 1st March 1799, a society was incorporated by the Legislature under the style of the "Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the city of New-York," for the purpose of establishing an asylum for pregnant women unable to procure necessary medical aid and nursing during their confinement. The funds of this association were too limited to enable them to carry their purpose into complete effect; in consequence of which an agreement was entered into between them and the New-York Hospital, by which the money belonging to the society was given up for its use, on condition that an apartment should be appropriated in the hospital to a lying-in ward. A suitable room was accordingly fitted up on the westerly side of the second story of the building, which has ever since been occupied as a public lying-in ward, under the same government and management as the hospital. Here female pupils are admitted, on a recommendation of a governor, a physician, or surgeon, of the institution, for the purpose of being instructed in the art of midwifery.

ALMS HOUSE.

The buildings occupied by this useful and necessary establishment stand at Bellevue on the banks of the East river, than which there is not a more healthy and pleasant situation on the whole island. The principal building fronts the river, between which there is a piece of ground allotted to recreation. It is a plain stone structure three stories high, with slated roof and measuring 320 feet in length and fifty in width. It has three elevations or pediments in front;

A. Brady del.

ALMS HOUSE



W. B. Smith Sculp.



one in the centre, rising a story higher than the building, from which springs a handsome cupola; the two others project from the front, at each end, and are of the same height as the building. The entrance is in the centre, over the ground floor, to which there is access by a flight of steps.

In the rear, at a proper distance, stands a work house three stories high, for the employment of the poor. It is of brick and measures 200 by 25 feet. At each end, with a space between, there is an hospital, of the same height and materials, one for males and another for females. They are each 75 feet in length, and 25 in breadth. In the interior arrangement of these buildings, utility and convenience has been chiefly studied, while the health and comfort of the inmates has not been in any respect overlooked.—Including the space on which the penitentiary stands, the ground occupied by the premises extends to about 24 acres, 18 of which are surrounded by a board fence, and 6 by a stone wall, about 7 feet in height. Outside the walls, there is a school house for educating poor children; a bake house; gardener's house and kitchen garden, for supplying the establishment with vegetables; barn; wastehouse, and other necessary offices. The keeper and his family occupy the house nearly adjoining, which was formerly used as an hospital for persons affected by the epidemic disease.

In the year 1699, when the population of the city did not exceed 6000, the poor received partial relief in their own houses, or in lodgings provided for them by the vestry. About 15 years after, an Alms-House was erected on the spot where the City Hall now stands, and the poor were maintained out of what was then called the Minister's Fund, a small tax upon the inhabitants, and by voluntary contributions. At the beginning of the revolutionary war, it was found necessary to remove the poor, first to West-Chester, then to Poughkeepsie. They did not, how-

ever, remain long here, as the establishment of independence opened the door for their return, when several additions were made to the former buildings. The rapid increase of population, and the number of emigrants, which at this time flowed from different parts of Europe, soon rendered it necessary to erect a new Alms-House, being that building at present occupied by the City Institution in Chamber-street. This was opened for the reception of the poor in the year 1795. Nearly the same causes which gave birth to this last erection, led, in process of time, to the formation of the extensive buildings at Bellevue, of which we have given a short description. The first stone of the new Alms-House was laid August 1st, 1811, and it was opened in the beginning of the year 1816*. The expense, including the Penitentiary and other buildings, was 418,791 dollars 34 cts.

For some years previous and subsequent to 1807, it was estimated that the poor supported in this asylum amounted to about 700. In the beginning of August last, the numbers stood as follows:

Men	400
Women	410
Boys	433
Girls	244

Total 1487

The increase had been much greater during the last 18 months than at any former period of the same extent. That this is not directly occasioned by the immense emigration now taking place from foreign countries, is evident from the circumstance, that only 25 emigrants have been received into the Alms-House during the last two years. A great influx of strangers, particularly mechanics, naturally produces

* See the Rev. J. Stanford's discourse at opening the chapel, preached before the Corporation, April 29, 1816.

a scarcity of employment. But it is not in New-York as in England. *There* they must starve, or go to the work-house, from want of employment. *Here*, although work may not be so plenty in sea port towns as formerly, owing to the increase of hands, yet the inland parts of the country offer to the enterprising and industrious, ample means of support. The rapid increase of paupers in this city ought, therefore, to be considered a partial evil, which, by a strict attention to the circumstances of applicants for relief, may speedily admit of a remedy.

The rules and regulations enacted by the Corporation for the government of the Alms-House, are of the most salutary kind: Five “discreet and competent persons, being freeholders of this city,” are appointed *Commissioners* of this institution, and of the City Bridewell and Penitentiary. They superintend and direct all the internal and external business, except the appropriation of money, and the appointment of officers; and assist in examining the accounts, and reporting quarterly.

There is a *Superintendent*, who is always a Commissioner, and acts concurrently with them. He receives a salary of 2000 dollars per annum. Before entering upon his office, he is sworn faithfully to discharge his duty, and not to commit or suffer any wilful waste or embezzlement. He appoints matrons to take charge of the children; cooks, officers, and other domestics of the house, removeable at his pleasure. He examines, daily, the entries and accounts of the Purveyor; subscribes the checks for money; takes account of the several articles under the control of the physicians, steward, and servants; examines and countersigns the statement of accounts prepared by the clerk for the use of the Corporation; and, on exhibiting these accounts, which is done every quarter, he lays before the Corporation a return of the officers under him, and of the number, names, ages, place of birth, and condition of the paupers.

The *Purveyor's* duty consists in making purchases for the use of the institution. The *Clerk* keeps a regular entry of every purchase, and of its application, and attends in the office every day from 9 A. M. to 2 in the afternoon. On the first Monday in February, May, August, and November, he prepares, for the inspection of the corporation, a correct and fair statement of all money transactions.

There is a *house Physician* and *house Surgeon*, each of whom receive a salary of 250 dollars per annum, besides the privilege of dieting in the house. There is also a *visiting Physician* and *visiting Surgeon*, but their appointments are purely honorary, as they do not receive any remuneration for their services.

Any office bearer receiving emolument otherways than their stated salaries, or suffering any fraud, imposition, or extortion, relative to the poor, or the supplies of the house, or embezzling, or suffering to be embezzled, any thing belonging to it, or concealing the same, or wilfully neglecting their duty, are dismissed with disgrace, and punished according to law.

No pauper is admitted without a previous examination as to situation and circumstances by the Commissioners or superintendant. If it appears that the applicant is legally settled elsewhere, he is provided for until a convenient opportunity of removal offers. None are received who have an infectious or contagious disorder, and no children are admitted who have not had the small-pox or been vaccinated, unless they submit to that operation,

When received into the house, the paupers are classed into different rooms or messes; due regard being had to character and sex, and that married persons reside together. Profane and loose conversation, quarrelling, drunkenness, and other immoral practices, are punished by public admonition, removal from the mess, wearing a badge of infamy, solitary confinement, or removal to Bridewell if incor-

rigible. Such as are able to work are furnished with employment, and rewarded if more than ordinary industrious. None are allowed to go abroad without a written permission. If found without this, or intoxicated, or guilty of disorderly conduct, or resorting to begging, they are apprehended, and proceeded against as common vagrants.

The utmost cleanliness pervades all the apartments, and every thing like waste or destruction is carefully prevented. No strong liquors are admitted without permission or when prescribed by the physician. The diet of the paupers is wholesome, nutritious, and plentiful; their clothing comfortable; and their fuel given out regularly and in sufficient quantity. The sick, in particular, are attended to with the greatest assiduity, and the utmost care taken to remove from them every species of filth, and to preserve the rooms properly aired.

Healthy and proper nurses are provided for the children, and when arrived at a proper age they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, in the school belonging to the institution. The girls are also taught plain work and knitting. Every thing conducive to health, and decent behaviour, is studied by those under whose immediate care the children are placed. If any of them show uncommon capacity, the Corporation authorise their being instructed in the higher branches of learning, and take measures that they profit by this in future. Others are apprenticed to suitable trades and occupations, and protected by the Superintendent from bad usage, during the whole of their service, being "considered, in every respect, as the children of the public, under his care."

Decent and well-behaved persons may visit the house at all seasonable hours; and the citizens are invited to be "vigilant in their attention to the Alms House and its management; to note every abuse which may take place, and to suggest such improvements as may occur to them, in confidence that their

observations, addressed to the Common Council, will be duly noticed."

This institution is supported by a tax upon the inhabitants. In 1807, under the old establishment, the annual expense amounted to 40,000 dollars. Last year it was 90,886.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

This edifice stands on an elevated and airy situation at the upper end of Park Place, between Broadway and the Hudson, in the near vicinity of the City Hall. It is a neat gray stone building, three stories high, with slated roof. It has four staircases; there are 12 apartments in each story; a chapel, hall, library, museum, anatomical theatre, and a laboratory. The institution is possessed of an extensive, valuable, and well adapted philosophical apparatus, for the purposes of mechanical philosophy and astronomy; and the library contains a numerous collection of scientific books, to assist the students in their researches.

Originally this university bore the name of *King's College*; but this was changed at the revolution. It was established by lottery, and incorporated by charter from Governor Delancy, on 31st October, 1754. In April, 1784, this was confirmed, with some modifications. By an act of the legislature, passed April 9th, 1813, it was enacted "that the present Trustees of Columbia College and their successors shall be and remain for ever hereafter a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the name of the trustees of Columbia College in the City of New-York."

Another act, dated April 14th, 1814, transferred the Botanic Garden, with all its appurtenances in property, to this institution; but on the "express condition that the college establishment shall be removed to the said tract of land hereby granted, or to

lands adjoining thereto, within 12 years from this time."

Another condition of this grant was, that the trustees "shall within 3 months from the time of the passage of this act, transmit to the trustees of each of the other colleges in this state, a list of the different kinds of plants, flowers, and shrubs in said garden; and within one year thereafter the said trustees of Columbia College shall deliver at the said garden, if required, at least one healthy exotic plant, shrub or plant of each kind, of which they shall have more than one at the time of application; together with the jar or vessel containing the same, to the trustees of each of the other colleges of this state, who shall apply therefor."

The funds of Columbia College, though originally arising from precarious sources, have greatly increased, since its establishment, by private and legislative donations. One of its early Trustees, Joseph Murray, Esq. an eminent counsellor at law, left property for the use of the institution to the amount of 25000 dollars. The annual revenue may now be estimated at upwards of 4000 dollars. The management is confided to Trustees, who direct and prescribe the course of study and the discipline to be observed in the College. They appoint a president from amongst themselves; who holds his office during good behaviour. No professor, tutor or other assistant, with the exception of the provost for the time being, is eligible to fill the office of trustee. Eleven Trustees form a quorum for the dispatch of ordinary business. In the disposal of real estate or suspension of a president, it requires 13.—The Trustees also elect a chairman annually, and have the power of declaring seats vacant on the non-attendance or death of members, and of electing others in their place. It likewise belongs to the trustees "to grant all such literary honours and degrees as are usually granted by any university, college or seminary of learning, in this state,

or in the United States," and to give diplomas thereof. It is an express condition of their charter, that none of their ordinances or by-laws shall make "the religious tenets of any person a condition of admission to any privilege or office in the said College."

Columbia College was instituted for the purpose of educating youth in the learned languages, and in the arts and sciences. In the year 1769 a Faculty of Medicine was annexed to it. A College of Physicians and Surgeons, however, having been established in this city in 1807, it was considered most eligible that the Faculty of Medicine of Columbia College should be attached to the new Institution. This desirable union took place in September 1813; so that Columbia College, having annulled their statutes which respected the medical school, now consists of a *Faculty of Arts* only. This has a professor of Moral Philosophy, who is also President of the Faculty; a professor of Classical Literature; a professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Geography, and Chronology; and a professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Belle Lettres. The lectures on these different topics, commence in the beginning of August, and are continued annually.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The building occupied by this respectable body is situated in Barclay-street. It is an elegant and commodious structure, and fitted up, in the interior, in a style completely adapted to the different objects embraced by this society. It was not till May 1813, that the trustees purchased the ground on which they afterwards reared the present building.

In the *Monthly Magazine* for September 1817, published in this city, it is intimated, that "for the information of the friends of this University, who reside in distant parts of the Union, it may not be uninteresting to state, that, by the aid of the enlighten-

ed and public spirited legislature of New-York, and the honourable the Agents, the college edifice since the last session has been augmented to double its former size."

The charter by which this college was erected is dated 12th March, 1807. It was granted by the Regents of the University*, who were authorized by the

* In 1784 an University was instituted in this state. In 1787 a repeal of that act took place, by a new act of institution, under the title of the " Regents of the University of the State of New-York." This was merely a literary society of 21 gentlemen, appointed to superintend the interests of literature, and invested with adequate powers. By several amendatory acts their powers have been somewhat extended; and they now have the distribution of considerable sums of money among the literary institutions of the state. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governors are members *ex officio*. The other Regents are appointed by the legislature, and vacancies are so filled.—They choose a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, from their own number, who preside at their meetings. They are a corporate body, have a common seal, and appoint a Treasurer, and a Secretary, who keeps a journal of all their proceedings.

It is their duty to visit all the Colleges, Academies, and Schools; to inspect the system of education, their state and discipline, and make yearly report thereof to the legislature: to visit each college once in each year, to make by-laws, to appoint presidents thereof in case of vacancy, and principals of academies, and report also to the legislature. They meet annually at the Assembly Chamber on the 2d Thursday after the annual meeting of the legislature, and as often thereafter as occasion shall require. They are authorised to incorporate Colleges and Academies, to confer degrees by diploma, of a higher order than Master of Arts and Medical degrees, and to apply the funds of the institution in such manner as they shall think most conducive to the interests of literature, and the advancement of useful knowledge within this state. The Regents are therefore, the literary and scientific censors of this state, and the institution has been of extensive use.

Agreeable to their last report, they have received the regular returns from twenty of the incorporated Academies, and Columbia and Union College, all in prosperous circumstances. The

legislature to institute a College of physicians and surgeons. In November 1807, the business of the medical college commenced, by courses of lectures on all the branches of medicine. In the beginning of the year 1808, the legislature appropriated 20,000 dollars, for the benefit of this institution, which continued to flourish till the year 1810, when serious differences took place between the president, and professors, of a nature calculated to injure the establishment. This, however, was prevented by the interference of the Regents, and upon its re-organization, in 1811, several material alterations took place, in its professorships and internal government. During this year the legislature conferred another grant of 500 dollars per annum, and the College was authorized to confer degrees in medicine. On 15th May 1811, this degree was granted to 8 students, and in May 1814, the whole number graduated was 35; seven of whom had then published their inaugural dissertations. In June 1812, a new charter was granted by the Regents, which was confirmed by the legislature on 5th April 1813.

property and funds held by these twenty Academies in 1813 amounted to about 100,000 dollars, besides their annual revenue derived from tuition, &c.—The Regents then distributed about 2,000 dollars annually among the academies. This distribution, and the number of incorporated academies, has greatly increased since. Academies not reporting, precludes them from a share of the money. No new Academies are incorporated until endowed with a permanent fund, producing an annual revenue of 100 dollars, and until incorporated, draw no dividend of the monies distributed by the Regents. They have also resolved, that no College shall be established until endowed with permanent funds amounting to 50,000 dollars, yielding an annual income of 3,500 dollars. The Regents have power to erect colleges from academies, whenever they think proper to do so, authorizing the trustees, to choose a President. No religious test can be required of presidents or professors; and no Regent can be a president or trustee or principal of any College or Academy in this state.—*Revised Laws of New-York.—Spafford's Gazetteer.*

In September, 1813, the medical department, which formerly constituted an important division of Columbia College, became an integral part of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, by an amicable agreement between these two establishments, which was confirmed by the Regents of the University in March, 1814; and on 13th April, following, an act was passed by the legislature for "instituting a lottery for the promotion of literature and other purposes;"* 30,000 dollars arising out of which is appropriated "to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New-York, for the endowment of said College." On assigning their right to this money to the state, it was agreed, by an act of the legislature, of 21st March last, to lend the College an equal sum, on payment of interest till the drawing of the lottery.

The management of the affairs of the College is in the hands of Trustees. By the act of the legislature of April 5th, 1813, it is enacted, "that the amount of the property which the said college shall or may be authorised to hold, shall never exceed in value 150,000 dollars, current money of New-York; and that the said Regents reserve to themselves the right of conferring degrees, and appointing the professors or teachers of the several branches of the medical science in the said college, and of filling all such vacancies as shall or may arise among the trustees or members thereof." The Regents are also authorised by the same act, to appoint any of the trustees professors and teachers in the college, and to alter and amend the charter, when they think fit.

On 25th July, 1817, the following courses of lectures were settled, to be delivered during the ensuing session, commencing 5th November: viz. on the

* No bill before the legislature excited greater interest and attention than this act. Much credit is due to the unwearied exertions of the able and eloquent President of Union College, in procuring its passage. *Laws of New-York*, vol. iii. C. p. 145.

Theory and Practise of Physic, and Obstetrics, and the Diseases of women and children; on Chemistry and Materia Medica; on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery; on Natural History; on the Clinical Practice of Medicine; on the Principles and Practice of Surgery; and on the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.--“It is deemed proper to state, that although this liberal and extensive system of medical and philosophical instruction has been provided by the honourable the Regents, the patrons of this institution, yet the expense of education to the candidates for medical honours is not increased beyond that of any other College in the Union. As the courses are not made indispensably necessary for graduation, and the student is at liberty to attend any one or more of the professors, as he may think expedient, the professors insist upon the attainments of the candidate, and not upon the number of courses, nor the number of years he may have attended at the University.”*

* *American Month. Mag. for Sep. 1817.*—Smith, the author of the colonial history of New-York, has mentioned it as a matter of astonishment, and with the view of bringing the medical practice at that period into discredit, that there was then one physician to 50 families. From this he inferred, that “Quacks abound like locusts in Egypt.” But we have yet to learn that the importance of any science is to be determined by the *number* of its practitioners. How little credit would many of the institutions of the present day acquire, if they were to be judged of by this criterion! During the colonial government, no pains were taken by those in power to enlarge the mind, or to eradicate the diseases then so prevailing and so fatal. Why then should those private individuals who endeavoured to counteract this evil, have been called “quacks?” Why denominated “locusts” because the difficulty of prescribing a remedy naturally rendered them somewhat numerous? At the present day, when the epidemic sickness has been disarmed of its greatest terrors, through the introduction of a liberal and enlightened practice, we find that the number of medical practitioners in this city amounts to 250; giving, according to the population, one

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Associations for the cultivation of medical knowledge, have existed, for a great length of time, in almost all countries where the profession has been deemed respectable. But those for regulating the practitioners in medicine are of more recent date.

In this city, the practice of physic and surgery remained without any legislative interference till 10th June, 1760, when some attempts were made to regulate it. The narrow views of the government, however, prevented these from producing any general beneficial effect.—In 1792 several salutary regulations were introduced; but it was not till March, 1797, that the first regulation throughout the state was adopted. By this the chancellor, a judge of the supreme court, or common pleas, or a master in chancery, was authorised to license physicians and surgeons, on receiving evidence of their having studied two years, &c.—Another act explanatory of the former was passed April 4th, 1801, which was amended in one of its provisions March 22d, 1803.

On April 4th, 1806, the legislature authorised the establishment of medical societies in each of the counties of the state where there was a sufficient number of physicians residing. On these devolved the duty of examining, and licensing such candidates as were found qualified to practice physic and surge-

physician to 80 families. If the hypothesis of Smith were correct, this intelligent, useful, and respectable body ought to be held up to public detestation as quacks and locusts; because, according to the progress that has been made in lessening the quantity of disease, in the same ratio ought the practitioners in medical science to be reduced.

He would be a bold man, indeed, who at this day, and in the face of these facts, would attempt to bring into discredit the medical practice of this city, on the grounds assumed by the author of the colonial history.

ry. In order to prevent abuses, and for other purposes, it was likewise provided that each county medical society might appoint one delegate to form a State Society, which should also have the power of examining and licensing candidates, especially such as had been rejected by any of the county societies. A state Medical Society, thus formed, meets annually at Albany. Since April, 1806, several amendments have been made to the original act, the whole of which were consolidated in one act on April 10th, 1813.

New-York County Medical Society was organized in July, 1806, and continues to hold stated meetings in the city, although it has no regular place for that purpose. In common with the other County Medical Societies, it may hold property not exceeding 1,000 dollars. Three dollars annually may be collected from the members "for the purpose of procuring a medical library and apparatus, and for the encouragement of useful discoveries in chemistry, botany, and such other improvements, as the majority of the society shall think proper." Students examined previous to 26th May, 1812, to pay 2 dollars for a diploma. All others 5 dollars.

Persons practising physic or surgery without a license, forfeit 25 dollars for each offence; excepting such as prescribe *gratis*, or those using, for the benefit of the sick, the native roots, barks, or herbs, of this country. Licensed persons to deposit a copy of their license with the clerk of the county before they can practice.

The office bearers of the society are a President, Vice-president, Treasurer, Secretary, and 5 Censors. There is also a state delegate, who is chosen annually at the election of the office bearers.

Physico Medical Society. The members of this society hold their meetings every three months in Columbia College. It consists of medical practitioners, a volume of whose transactions is in the press,

and will speedily be forthcoming. The office bearers are a President, two Secretaries, Treasurer, 4 Counsellors, and a Committee of 3 members.

Medico-Chirurgical Society. This society holds its meetings at the Hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the Friday evening of every week during the winter session of the college. It was formed, on 12th December, 1807, "for the purpose of encouraging liberal discussion on medical and surgical subjects." By the constitution of this society the regents of the university, and the professors of the college are ever after declared honorary members. They have also honorary and corresponding members in different parts of the United States, and elsewhere. The resident members are composed almost exclusively of students of medicine belonging to the university, though other respectable medical practitioners are not excluded.

Since the organization of this society, several interesting dissertations have been read at its meetings; and a variety of theses in medical science discussed with great ability and liberality. The office bearers are a President, 2 Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, and a Standing Committee of three members.

Æsculapian Society—has weekly meetings at the Hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Its office bearers are a President, 2 Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and Secretary.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Elgin, or Botanic Garden is situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the City Hall, on the middle road between Bloomingdale and Kingsbridge. The ground, consisting of about 20 acres, was originally purchased of the corporation of this city. The view from the most elevated part is variegated and extensive, and the soil of that diversified nature as to be particularly

adapted to the cultivation of a great variety of vegetable productions. The aspect of the ground is a gentle slope to the E. and S.; and the whole is enclosed by a substantial stone wall $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and 7 feet high, the greater part being lined round by a belt of forest trees and shrubs. The buildings, which are erected on the most recent plan adapted in institutions of this kind, consist of three large and well constructed houses, exhibiting a front of 160 feet. The greater part of the ground is brought into a state of the highest cultivation, and divided into various departments, calculated for the instruction of the student of botany and medicine, and made subservient to agriculture and the arts.

This institution was founded in 1801 by Dr. David Hosack, at that time professor of Botany and Medica, in Columbia College, and now professor of Botany in that University and of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the College of Physicians. It was the first institution in the United States established as a repository of the native vegetable productions of this country, and for the purpose of naturalizing useful foreign plants. A common sentiment had long prevailed favourable to the establishment of a Botanic Garden, among the friends and patrons of science in this state. Several attempts had been made to draw public attention to this object, but without effect. Dr. Hosack, therefore, determined to accomplish it on his own account. And soon after the purchase of the ground, he had it cleared and put in a state of cultivation suitable to his views. A conservatory for the preservation of the more hardy green plants was built, and at the beginning of 1815, about 1500 native plants, and a considerable number of rare and valuable exotics, were in cultivation in this institution. Considerable and important additions were made to this collection in 1816, additional buildings erected, and a catalogue of the plants published, from which it appeared that they amounted to nearly 2000.

The proprietor having found that the expense of the establishment far exceeded his original calculations, was induced to offer it for sale to the state. An almost entire unanimity having prevailed among the medical profession as to its utility, they recommended the purchase, which also received the countenance of the State Medical Society, the Medical Society and Hospital of the City, the Medical Societies of several of the other counties, the medical students, and many of the respectable inhabitants of this city, who joined in memorials to the legislature in favour of the measure. On 12th March 1810, the Botanic Garden became the property of the State by a special act of the legislature, and was immediately thereafter put under the charge of Columbia College; since which, in consequence of the medical department having been united to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Botanic Garden is now under the immediate superintendence of that establishment. The amount of the purchase money was 74,268 dollars, 75 cents*.—Since the transfer, Dr. Hosack has published a second edition, enlarged, of

* In March an act passed, authorizing the purchase for the state, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Land Office, who appointed a Committee to make the appraisal under oath. The Committee accordingly returned their estimate at 49,968 dollars, 75 cents, for the garden, being 2,500 dollars, per acre, and 24,300 dollars for the buildings. These buildings and improvements consisted of hot bed frames the conservatory or green house and its appendages, the dwelling house, hot houses, &c. lodges, gates, fences, &c.—The committee estimated the delay of payment under the act, equivalent to 5 and a half years, and reported a valuation, under these circumstances, of 103,137 dollars. But the commissioners excluded the commutation, and accepted the deed at 74,268 dollars 75 cts. The valuation was to exclude all plants, trees, shrubs, garden tools, &c. These have since been estimated, by competent judges, at upwards of 12,600 dollars and by a botanist, at 14,380." *Spafford's Gazetteer*, p. 46.

the "*Hortus Elginensis; or a Catalogue of the Plants, indigenous and exotic, cultivated in the Elgin Botanic Garden*, arranged in alphabetical order, and embracing the generic and specific names of Linnaeus, the synonymes of various authors, the popular appellations by which they are known, the use of the different plants in medicine and the arts, &c*."

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION.

This building stands behind the City Hall, on the north side of the Park, and fronting Chamber-street. From its elevated and healthy situation, this spot was fixed upon, in the year 1795, as a proper place to erect an Alms-house for the increasing poor of the city, and from this period down to the beginning of 1816, when the paupers were removed to Bellevue, it was applied to that purpose. Shortly after, the Corporation, on the application of the scientific institutions of this city, munificently granted them the use of the building for ten years, in consequence of which its name was changed from "Alms-house," to that of "New-York Institution." The exterior of the building has nothing attractive about it. It is 260 feet long, by 44 broad, with two projections in front, 15 feet by 20; and is composed of brick. It rises three stories in height, besides a basement story, and the roof is covered with slate. In front there is a large space of ground, and in the rear it enjoys the advantages of that part of the Park lately laid out in agreeable walks, behind the City Hall. At present the apartments are occupied by

1. *The Literary and Philosophical Society,*
2. *The Historical Society,*
3. *The American Academy of the Fine Arts,*
4. *The Lyceum of Natural History, and*
5. *The American Museum.*

* For a more circumstantial account of the Botanic Garden, see *Trans. of the Lit. and Phil. Soc.* and *Spafford's Gazetteer.*

The Literary and Philosophical Society. This society holds its meetings on the second Thursday of every month. The hall is neatly and commodiously fitted up, and the furniture valuable and altogether corresponding to the nature of the Institution*. Round the walls are placed prints of *Newton, Hale, Darwin, Warren, Withering, Montgomery*, and other distinguished scientific characters. There is also a painting of Dr. *Mitchill* by Jarvis, and several elegant whole length figures, in seve porcelain, of *D'Aguesseau, Sully, Bayard, Lafontaine, Vauban, and Turenne.*

The charter of the Literary and Philosophical Society is dated March 25th, 1814. In the memorial presented to the legislature, praying to be incorporated, it was stated, that the object of this society is “to cultivate the most useful branches of knowledge, to stimulate into activity the literature and talents of the community, and, by a concentration of men of different professions, and various acquirements, in one association, to collect a mass of information which may have a tendency to elevate the literary character, and subserve the best interests of our country;” and in the preamble to the act of incorporation, the principle is distinctly recognized, that it is the duty of legislatures “to encourage all laudable attempts to promote the useful arts, diffuse knowledge, and to enlighten the human mind.”

With these liberal and patriotic views, this society commenced its proceedings, and, on the 4th of

* In this Hall the President of the United States entered during his visit to New-York. It was so ordered that the Society was in session. A numerous attendance of citizens was there. In their presence the President of the Society, De Witt Clinton, presented to James Monroe the diploma of honorary membership, voted at a prior meeting: delivering it with an appropriate address, and receiving, in return, a suitable reply. All were impressed with the dignified alliance between science and patriotism, exhibited on this occasion. *Med. Repos.* Aug. 1817, p. 95.

May, 1814, an eloquent and interesting Introductory Discourse was delivered before them by their president. This discourse is printed in the 1st volume of the Society's Transactions, published in August, 1815. Of itself, it was sufficient to refute the charge of paucity of intellect, so often, and so unjustly, brought against the natives of the United States, even although no part of it had been directed to that object. Such a specimen of native talent, the numerous facts it exhibits, combined with the luminous productions of several of the members of the institution, which compose this volume*, must open the eyes of every impartial person to the unfounded nature of the charge, and restore this country to as elevated a rank, in the scale of intellectual improvement, as it has already acquired in that of nations, by the recent prowess of its arms.

The management of this institution is in the hands of a president, 3 vice presidents, 12 counsellors, 2 recording secretaries; 2 corresponding secretaries,

* Besides the introductory discourse, this volume contains the act of incorporation, by-laws and regulations, list of resident and honorary members, officers of the society for 1814 and 1815: together with the following communications of its members, viz.—Of Comets, by Dr. Hugh Williamson: on Contagious Diseases, by Dr. Hosack: on Earthquakes, by Dr. Mitchill: Hints on conducting Meteorological Observations, by John Griscom, Professor of Chemistry: the Fishes of New-York described and arranged, by Dr. Mitchill: on the Fishes of the western waters of the state of New-York, by the president of the society: Tracts respecting the Rock-fish, or streaked Bass of the United States, by Dr. Mease, of Philadelphia: Cases of Morbid Anatomy, by Dr. Francis: chemical Analysis of the Mineral-water of Schooley's Mountain, in New-Jersey, by Dr. M'Neven: Circular Letter of the Society, as to a Statistical Account of the State of New-York: and a Catalogue of Donations to the Society. The volume extends to 570 pages, 4to, and is illustrated with numerous plates, executed in this city, in the first style of engraving. Materials for a second volume, which may be soon expected, are now under arrangement.

a treasurer, and 2 curators, who are elected on the 2d Thursday of January annually. The real and personal estate is limited to 5000 dollars per annum. At the monthly meeting of the society communications are read, and referred to the consideration of the Counsellors, who are divided into four classes :— 1st, Belles Lettres, Civil History, Antiquities, Moral and Political Sciences. 2d, Medicine, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Natural History. 3d, Mathematics, Astronomy, Navigation, and Geography. 4th, Husbandry, Manufactures, and the Useful Arts. When any of the communications are thought fit for publication, they are given out to be printed in the Society's Transactions. It is the duty of the curators to take charge of the library, specimens of natural history, and models of instruments and machines, of which the Society are already in possession of a neat and valuable collection.

There are two classes of members, the *Resident* and the *Ordinary*. The first are those residing in New-York; the ordinary, such as have distinguished themselves by their attainments in science or literary publications, without regard to country or place of residence.

Historical Society. The apartments belonging to this invaluable institution are spacious and convenient; and, considering the short period of occupation, and the variety of books, MSS. &c. which it was necessary to arrange, every thing has the aspect of neatness and regularity. The hall of meeting is ornamented with prints of *Green* and *Lincoln*; busts of *Washington*, *Hamilton*, and *J. G. Bogert*, Esq. and paintings of *Benson*, *Americus*, *Columbus*, *Cortery* and *Magellan*, with other characteristic decorations. There is also a portrait of *John Pintard*, Esq. the Secretary, painted by Trumbull.

The Historical Society is divided into two branches, the *Civic Branch*, and the *Natural Branch*. Under the former, there has been collected an immense

number of books, maps, manuscripts, prints, paintings, busts, pamphlets, hand-bills, gazettes, coins, medals, and every document calculated to illustrate the *civil* history of the country. The other branch, called also "the Cabinet of Natural History," consistt of three divisions: 1 Zoology and Geology, 2. Botany and vegetable Physiology; 3. Mineralogy; which have been organized to promote an intimate acquaintance with the productions of *Nature*. "It is almost incredible with what rapidity articles in the several departments have been gathered and arranged. Already the exhibition of domestic and foreign specimens has become eminently instructive and interesting, and is growing daily more so. The principal standard books of reference are already there, whereby the investigation of a species is rendered as easy as possible. Thus, the foundation is laid of a magnificent school of nature, which will be enriched by every thing that inland communication and foreign intercourse bring home*."

This society was formed on 10th February, 1809, by an association of gentlemen, in imitation, it is said, of a similar institution in Massachusetts. On 13th April, 1814, the legislature, always prompt in giving encouragement to science and literature, directed the secretary of state to transmit for the use of the society a set of the revised laws, and of all the subsequent journals of their sessions; "and that the said society may, by their agent or agents, have access, at all reasonable times, to the secretary's office, and the other public offices of this state, and may cause such documents or records to be copied without paying office fees, as they may judge proper to promote the objects of the institution." And, on the 15th of the same month, a permanent fund was created for its future support, by a legislative donation of 12,000 dollars, "for the purpose of procuring

* *Medical Repository*, August, 1817, p. 96.

books, manuscripts, and other materials, to illustrate the natural, literary, civil, and ecclesiastical history of America."

In 1810 a 1st volume of the Society's Collections appeared, and a 2d was published in 1816. The value of the property of the institution, including the above donation, is now estimated at 20,000 dollars.

The management is conducted by a President, Secretary, and Committee, who are elected annually, and meet on the 2d Tuesday of every month. There are also special Committees, to which are assigned distinct departments, all calculated to promote the fundamental objects of the institution. These Committees have addressed circulars to ship masters, passengers, travellers, the learned, and curious, encouraging them to forward facts and specimens, which have already been attended with beneficial effects.

The American Academy of the Fine Arts. The specimens of the arts, and the designs belonging to this society, are kept in the east part of the building; the rooms appropriated for their use being spacious and convenient. These specimens consist of antique statues, busts, bass-reliefs, paintings, and books, &c. Among the statues are the *Pythian and Belvidere Apollos*, the *Venus of the Capitol*, and *Venus of the Bath*, *Laocoon and his Sons*, *Castor and Pollux*, the *Fighting Gladiator*, and *Grecian Warrior*, and the *Hermaphrodite*. There are busts of *Jupiter*, *Juno*, *Mercury*, *Bacchus*, *Homer*, *Pythagoras*, *Niobe*, *Socrates*, *Plato*, and other ancient gods and philosophers. *Washington*, *Hamilton*, *Clinton*, *West*, and three busts of *Napoleon Bonaparte* are among the modern characters. The statues, busts, and bass-reliefs are 45 in number. The *Paintings*, as enumerated in the catalogue, are exactly the same number. Some of these are excellent. There are five by *Trumbull*, the President of the Society, that are much esteemed for their exquisite designs

and colouring. These are, the *Woman taken in Adultery*, *Suffer little children to come unto me*, *The knighting of De Wilton*, *Peter the Great at Narva*, and the *Virgin, Infant Christ*, and *St. John*.

The Library consists of books of Views, Designs, and Drawings, chiefly relating to antique subjects. Among these are the celebrated engravings and views of *Piranesi*, in 24 superb volumes, presented to the Academy by NAPOLEON BONAPARTE; *Galerie de Lucien Bonaparte*, a present of *Lucien Bonaparte*; *Boydell's Engravings*; *Cooke's Hogarth Restored*, and a great variety of other valuable works of this description.

The idea of establishing an Academy in New-York for the encouragement of the Fine Arts, originated with the late *Chancellor Livingston*, when Ambassador to France in the year 1801. On his suggestion, subscriptions were set on foot that soon led to the formation of the present society, on the 12th February, 1802, under the title of "The American Academy of the Arts." On 12th February, 1808, a charter was obtained, under that title, which, however, was changed to the one it now bears, and this, with other alterations, sanctioned by the legislature on 28th March, 1817.—Until the opening of the present general establishment, in consequence of the grant of the Common Council, the Society kept their specimens, &c. in a large room on the second floor of the old Custom House. From respect to Chancellor Livingston, they caused a full length portrait of him to be painted and hung up there. This has been very properly removed to the new hall of the Academy.

The affairs of the Academy are conducted by a President, Vice-President, 11 Directors, Treasurer, Secretary, Keeper, and Librarian, who are chosen on the 1st Monday of May annually; and the annual stock is limited to 5,000 dollars, divided into shares of 25 dollars each; the charter to endure till 1st February, 1833. The Directors meet on the 1st Satur-

day of every month, and not less than four forms a quorum for transacting business.

Academicians and *Associates* are appointed by the by-laws of the institution. The number of each is limited to 20. The *Academicians* must be men of good moral character, artists by profession, and, at least, 24 years of age at the time of their appointment. Within one year after his election, every academician must deposit a specimen of his talents with the Academy, to remain its property, otherwise he will be deemed to have renounced his election. *Associates* must also be artists by profession, exhibitors in the Academy, and 21 years of age when elected. After the first elections of *Academicians*, none can be appointed such, unless they have previously been associates.

Twice every year, in the spring and in the fall, there are public exhibitions in the gallery and chambers of the Academy, of the productions of all painters, sculptors, and designers, who may think proper to send in their works to be exhibited. Admission *twenty-five cents*. The office bearers of the Academy, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the state, the Chancellor, and Judges of the Supreme Court; the Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney General, and Secretary of the state; the members and stockholders of the Academy, artists who are exhibitors in the gallery; the Director of an Academy of Arts of any other state; and the widow and children of the late *Robert Fulton*, are entitled to free admission, at all times, to the exhibition.

The Lyceum of Natural History. This is a recent institution, having been formed since the present building was appropriated to literary and scientific purposes. We shall here give, by permission, the account of this establishment, as it appeared in the *Medical Repository* for August last, which may be relied upon as correct:—

In February 1817, a society was formed for the

express purpose of cultivating Natural History. The members called it the Lyceum, in remembrance of the school founded by that sublime genius Aristotle, at Athens. Disciples of the "mighty Stagirate," they determined, after his example, to be Peripatetics, and to explore and expound the arcana of nature as they "walked." The western hemisphere, and more especially the United States, offered innumerable subjects for examination. The air, the earth, and the waters, abounded with productions, equally unknown to ourselves and to the other members of the civilized and learned world. These came to the present generation, like the descent of an ancestral estate, a sort of rich inheritance, in the rough, neither incumbered with debts, nor embellished with improvements.

The associators here have resolved to court nature, and to gain her arcana by assiduity and solicitation. Knowing what a rich and extensive field there is in America, they are determined to cultivate it. They are aware, that no region of the globe is more fertile in natural productions, than the region around New-York city; yet there is very little known of these to the scientific world. A bat, a stickleback, a wild cat, and an autumnal plant, (*vernonia*.) are all the animal and vegetable productions recollected as receiving their specific name, *Noveboracensis*, from New-York. It is time to elevate the character of a country so abundant and diversified.

The researches of her members are, nevertheless, not confined to domestic articles; they extend to the whole terraqueous globe. The Lyceum has already among its articles, the *fossil mastodon*, of New-York, the *right whale*, of the Atlantic Ocean, the *sword fish*, of Sandy-Hook, the new kinds of carp and pike, from the Wall-Kill, and the white wild sheep of the rocky mountains beyond the sources of the Missouri. They have the fossils of the Hudson and the Mohawk, to the northern and western

lakes, replete with shells and other organic remains, such as pectinites, cardiums, lerrabratulas, arthocerites, and even the back bones and scales of sturgeons. The greater part of the tract from New-York city to Montreal, and from Albany to Niagara, abounds with these relics of former living beings.

The Lyceum has taken measures for completing a catalogue of the vegetables growing within 100 miles of the city. A committee consisting of C. W. Eddy, M. D. Mr. John Torry, and J. Knevels, have made great advances in this important undertaking. The travelling committees of the Lyceum, to the Fishkill and Kaatskill mountains, and to the interjacent region, have presented reports, observations, and discoveries that would do honour to any society. Among these, the papers of C. S. Rafinesque, Esq. merit distinguished approbation. The herbariums are replete with undescribed plants, beyond any expectation or belief. There is reason to suppose this authentic list will be ready for publication in the course of the present season.

The members are chiefly in the vigour of life, ardent in the pursuit of natural science, and votaries of honourable fame. The president is Samuel L. Mitchell. C. W. Eddy and the Rev. Mr. Schaeffer, are vice-presidents. It may be said of this Society, in the words of Virgil, "Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella."

The American Museum. This is the individual property of Mr. J. Scudder, and occupies the western division of the Institution. Although the collection of animals and other natural curiosities here exhibited, is not extensive, they will be found much superior, in point of preservation and arrangement, to most exhibitions of the kind. The proprietor has a happy talent for this branch of the arts, and an excellent taste; added to which, he is uncommonly zealous. These are qualifications which must accomplish almost any enterprise. Accordingly, after

eight years incessant labour, and at an enormous expense, Mr. Scudder, without legislative aid, has so far perfected his Museum, as to command the attention of the best informed part of the community, while it affords to all a pleasing and permanent source of amusement.

The hall of the Museum is on the second story, and enters by a neat staircase at the west end of the building. It is $94\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $41\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; well aired and well lighted. At the upper end there is a space laid out, the whole breadth of the room, to resemble a forest, in which there are about 80 quadrupeds, birds, vipers, &c. Among these is the *Wood Ibis*, 3 feet high; a *white Fox*, from the coast of Labrador; a *black Racoon*, from the Missouri river; the *spotted Boa*, 18 feet 2 inches long, from South America; two species of *Otters*; the *Hoop* or *Pine Snake*, 8 feet in length; the *great Rattle Snake*, and the *S. American Ostrich*, 6 feet high.

The rest of the collection occupies 164 glazed cases, placed in the centre of the room, containing upwards of 600 varieties in all the departments of Natural History. The most remarkable of the quadrupeds in this part of the arrangement are the *Cougar* or *North American Panther*; the *Royal Tigress* of Asia with her *three whelps*; the *white Polar Bear*, of Greenland; and the *Coata*, or *African Wild Man* of the Wood. The *Cougar* is a large and beautiful animal, measuring from the end of the tail to the snout, about 9 feet. It is a native of the Kaatskill and Alleghany mountains, and is much dreaded by the Indians. It makes great havoc among the deer and domestic animals, and is very rapid in its movements. It frequently lodges in the branches of trees, from which it springs upon its prey, and it will cross rivers and break through inclosures in pursuit of food. The *Tigress*, when alive, weighed 326 lbs. She was brought to this

country, with the male, in 1805, by a vessel belonging to Salem, Massachusetts. On the 1st June 1809, she produced, in this city, the three whelps exhibited with her, and in February following she was choaked by accident, with a bone of beef. The male is still alive, and forms part of a collection of living animals exhibited in different parts of the Union.

There is a case containing upwards of 40 *Turtles*, among which is the *Leather Turtle*, caught 6 years ago, about 30 miles off Sandy-Hook. After it was taken, this extraordinary animal weighed upwards of 800 lbs. ; it had lost a great deal of blood, and was supposed originally to have weighed 1000 lbs. It measures 13 feet in circumference, 3 feet two inches between the extremities of the fins, and the body is 7½ feet long. There are two small turtles, one with 2 heads and 6 legs, and the other remarkable from its having been found in the solid rock, when blowing a well at Newburgh, on the Hudson river. It is called the *Snapping Turtle*. A male and female, and the fœtus of the *Vampire* or *Ternate Bat* of Java, are preserved in another case, and measure upwards of 4 feet between the extremity of the wings.

Among the birds there is the *Crowned Heron*, the *Vermilion*, or *Red Curlew*, the *Armed Rail* of South America and Africa, *Chinese Pheasants*, *Black Swan*, of Botany Bay, *Toucans* of South America, *Great Widow* bird of Africa, male and female, *Cock* of the *Rock*, or *Rock Manakin*, *Mino* of Java, *Milk White Robin*, the *Tropic Bird*, male and female *Pelicans*, *Snow Goose*, male and female, from Lake Ontario, *Snow Owl*, and the *King Bird of Paradise*, the only one for exhibition in the Union.

There is a collection of *Minerals* and *Ancient Coins* in the gallery ; thousands of rare and beautiful *Shells* ; and a variety of *Insects* in a fine state of preservation.

The proprietor is daily adding to the number of his

curiosities, of which the above is but a specimen. He attends almost constantly himself at the Gallery to show the collection, and strangers may pass an hour or two here with considerable satisfaction. Admittance 25 cents.

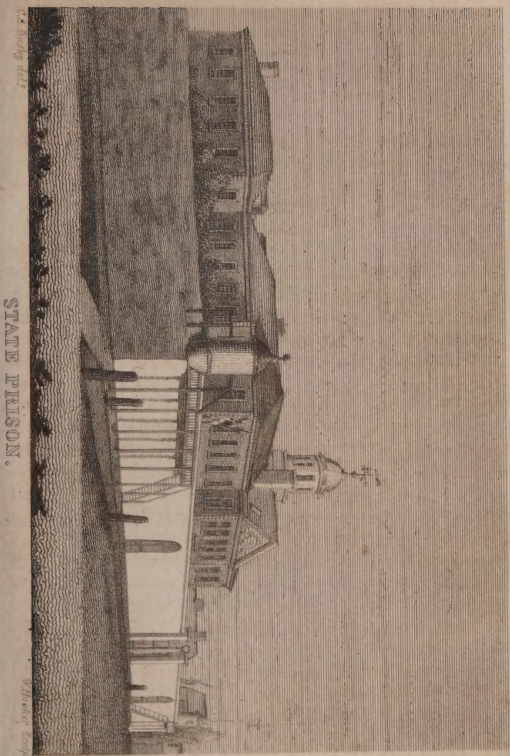
PRISONS.

There are four places of confinement in New-York city; 3 for felons and one for debtors. These are

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|------------------|---------------|
| 1. State Prison, | 3. Bridewell, |
| 2. Penitentiary, | 4. Jail. |

State Prison. This is an extensive, convenient, and strongly built structure of the Doric order, situated at Greenwich, about a mile and a half from the City Hall, and occupying one of the most healthy and pleasant spots on the banks of the Hudson. It is constructed of free stone, the windows being grated with iron for security. It is two stories high of 15 feet each, besides the basement, and has a slated roof.—Rising from the centre there is a neat cupola, in which a bell is hung. The centre of the principal front, towards Washington-street, is projected and surmounted by a pediment, as is also the west front. The whole front measures 204 feet in length, and there are four wings which extend backwards towards the river. The buildings and yards cover 4 acres of ground, and the whole is enclosed by a stone wall of 23 feet high on the side of the river, and 14 feet in the front.

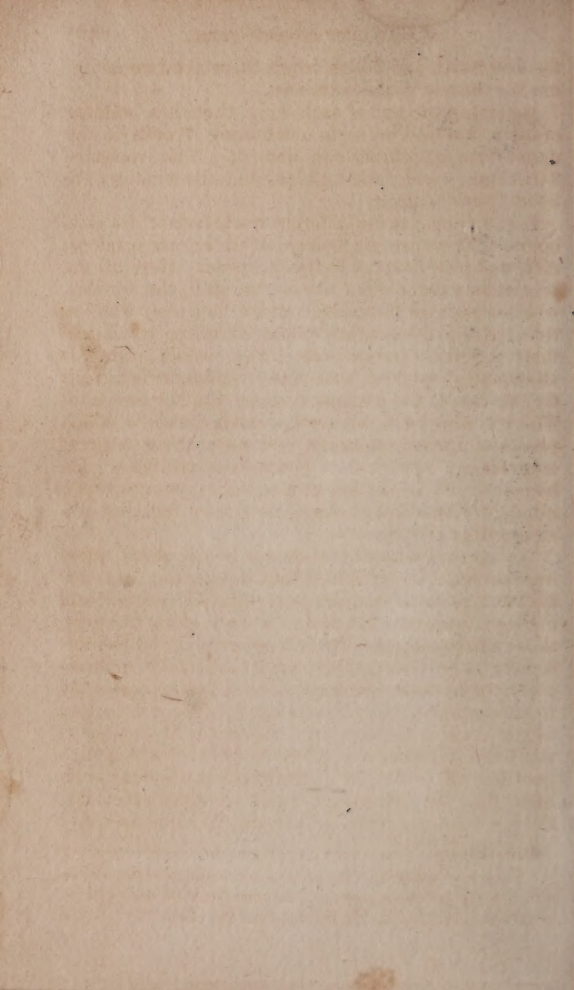
There are 54 rooms for prisoners, 12 feet by 18, each of them large enough to accommodate 8 persons. The centre of the building is appropriated to the use of the Inspectors, Agents, Keeper, and Assistants. In the North wing is a chapel fitted up with galleries. In the South wing is the dining hall, over which is a large apartment, allotted to prisoners who work at shoemaking. On the second floor of the North West wing there is an hospital, and on the ground floors of



C. B. B. B. B. B.

STATE PRISON.

W. H. H. H. H.



the first South and North wings there are two kitchens for the use of the prisoners.

Adjoining the end of each wing, there is a building of stone, two stories high, containing 7 cells on the upper floor for solitary confinement. They measure 8 feet long, 6 wide, and 14 high, and the windows are 3 feet from the floor.

In the yards are the different workshops of the prisoners. These are constructed of brick; are spacious, airy, and well adapted to the purpose. Here all the prisoners, except shoemakers, the sick, the females, who are kept by themselves, and a few men who are selected as assistants, are employed during the day in their different occupations. The whole prison is abundantly supplied with water, and there is a bath for the use of the prisoners during the hot season.— There is also a kitchen garden inside the walls, which produces medicinal herbs and vegetables in great abundance; besides store houses, saw pit, cellar, ice house, smoke house, fire engine house, pumps, and a number of convenient places for storing fuel and other essential purposes.*

No convict whose sentence is below three years imprisonment is admitted into this prison. On entrance, a prisoner is immediately stripped, washed and cleaned, and then dressed in a new shirt, trowsers, shoes and stockings. After a description of his person &c. is entered in the prison book, he is immediately put to work, and kept at hard labour agreeably to his sentence. In summer the rooms are unlocked at 6 o'clock in the morning; in winter at day-light, when the prisoners are called to work, at which they continue till 6 o'clock in the evening, allowing sufficient time for their meals, which are three every day. On the beat of a drum, at 9 o'clock in summer, and 8

* For a more particular description of the exterior and interior construction of this building, see '*A View of the New-York State Prison,*' published in 1815, by T. & J. Swords, 160 Pearl-street

o'clock in winter, they retire to bed. Every thing is conducted with the greatest decorum and silence, and those who are remarked for good behaviour are allowed many indulgencies. The branches of trade established in the prison for the employment of the prisoners are the following, viz: shoemaking, weaving, brushmaking, turners, coopers, blacksmiths, tailors, painters, carpenters, carding, spinning, and whip making*.

In summer, the prisoners are dressed in jacket and trowsers of cotton and linen stripe, and, in winter, of striped woollen cloth, with variations of colour if they have been more than once committed. They breakfast on cocoa sweetened with molasses; dine on soup made from coarse pieces of beef, shins, &c. thickened with rice or beans; and sup on mush and molasses, or bread and molasses. Once a week they have a pork dinner; generally plenty of potatoes; and as a reward for particular instances of industry, many of the workmen frequently receive a pint of beer.—In cold weather, the prison is kept comfortably warm; and when any one is affected by sickness, the most prompt and efficacious remedies are applied. The education of youth and of illiterate adults is strictly attended to, and measures adopted to instil good principles into the minds of all, by which alone a thorough reformation, the chief end of all punishment, can be obtained. In the accomplishment of this great object, the hope of pardon is not shut out, but rather encouraged, to

* By an act of the Legislature, passed Nov. 12. 1816, the inspectors of the State Prison are authorized, "in conjunction and by arrangements with the Corporation of the city of New-York, from time to time to cause to be employed as many of the convicts who are capable of hard labour, as the said inspectors and the said corporation shall agree upon for that purpose, upon any of the public avenues, roads, streets, or other works in the said city undertaken by the said corporation," and "on any other public works in the counties of Richmond and Kings."

those who by an unequivocal good behaviour, are considered entitled to have the term of their imprisonment shortened.

The management of the affairs of this important institution are confided to seven *Inspectors*, nominated by the Council of Appointment, and who hold their offices only during pleasure. They are assisted in the formation of regulations, or by-laws, by the judges of the Supreme Court, the Mayor and Recorder of the city, the Attorney General, and District Attorney. The *Inspectors* meet every Thursday, and two of them, as a monthly committee, visit the prison twice a week. They appoint the Agent, Clerks, Keepers, and Physicians, and have the whole charge and custody of the prison. They report annually to the legislature the state of the prison, the number of convicts, and an account of its funds. For this trouble, however, they accept of no remuneration; it is the voluntary tribute of benevolence and humanity.

The *Agent*, who has a salary of 2000 dollars per annum, holds an important situation under the direction of the *Inspectors*, and before entering on the duties of his office finds security for their faithful performance, and takes an oath to the same effect before the Mayor or Recorder. He superintends the purchase and sale of every thing brought into and sent out of the prison, and is declared, by an act of the legislature, the only person capable of being sued at law, or of suing others, relative to these matters. He keeps regular accounts of all monies received and paid; makes returns, monthly, to the *Inspectors*; and, on the 23d of February each year, renders a full account, upon oath, to the city Comptroller of the whole of his transactions.

The *Clerk* has a salary of 750 dollars per annum, with the privilege of boarding at the prison. His duty is to assist the Agent in making out accounts, transcribing minutes, and preparing inventories. As this is a laborious department, the aid of the convicts

is resorted to, several of whom are usually employed in it.

The *Keeper* has an annual salary of 2000 dollars, and 250 dollars a year for the accommodation of the Inspectors. The *Assistants*, who are 16 in number, receive 450 dollars each, per annum, besides board, lodging, and washing. No fees are permitted to be received. It is the duty of the Keeper to be constant in his visits through every part of the prison, and to be careful that no one escape. He has no power, except in attempts of that nature, to strike a prisoner. At every meeting of the Inspectors he presents a written report, containing the number of prisoners, and those newly received and discharged, with the particulars of every occurrence in the prison. The Assistants are employed to watch over the conduct of the prisoners, and to be careful that all the regulations are observed. In case of default, they carry the offender immediately before the Keeper, who is empowered in certain cases, to order temporary punishment to be inflicted.—One of the assistants, selected by the keeper, acts as his *deputy*, for which he receives 100 dollars in addition to his salary.

Formerly there was a *guard* stationed round the prison, consisting of a captain, sergeant, 2 corporals, drummer, fifer, and 20 privates, under the direction of the mayor. This has been lately reduced to 12 men and a corporal, who are engaged by the keeper, and subject to his command. The corporal receives 35, and the privates 30 dollars a month, besides fuel for the guard-room, arms, ammunition, and accoutrements. There is a watch-house erected at each corner of the prison walls, from which the guard can see every thing passing below and around. Besides this regular guard, a company of militia has been organized, under the orders of the commander in chief of the militia, consisting of a captain, lieutenant, ensign, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, a drummer, fifer, and 25 privates. It is composed of persons residing near-

est to the prison, who receive arms, &c. from the public arsenal, but no pay. They are exempted from all other military duty, and from serving on grand or petit juries. On alarm, or notice from the principal keeper, they aid and assist in defence of the prison or to prevent the escape of prisoners.

Three *physicians*, who succeed each other monthly, visit the prison weekly. They receive nothing for their trouble except when called in on extraordinary occasions. A student, or young practitioner of physic, who is appointed annually, resides constantly in the prison to attend the sick, administer medicines prescribed by the physicians, and report weekly to the Inspectors as to the health of the prisoners. He receives no salary, but 260 dollars are appropriated annually for his board. Two hundred and fifty dollars annually are allowed to the *clergyman* who performs divine service in the chapel.

From the period of the opening of this prison in 1797, to 31st Dec. 1814, the total number of persons admitted was 3062.—Of these 1199 were pardoned and 378 died. One woman, from Ireland, had been committed *five* times; 3 other prisoners *four* times; 33 *thrice*; and 218 *twice*.

During the year 1814 there was received into the prison 213 convicts; 173 of whom were Americans; 13 English; 1 Scots; 15 Irish; 1 French; 1 German; 3 Nova Scotia; 3 West Indies; 1 Portuguese; 1 Swede and 1 Dutchman.—Of this number 156 were convicted of grand larceny; 26 forgery; 7 burglary; 6 assault and battery; 2 arson; 1 bigamy; 2 breaking prison; 1 sodomy; 1 felony; 3 highway robbery; 1 misdemeanor; 3 perjury; 3 rape; and 1 robbery.

At the end of the year 1813 the number of prisoners was 496

Admitted during 1814 212

Returned who had escaped Dec 4th, 1812 1

Of these there was discharged in 1814, by		
pardon	- - - - -	176
By expiration	- - - - -	10
Died	- - - - -	29

Remained at the end of the year 1814		494
45 of which were imprisoned for life		
4	for 21 years	
3	20 years	
1	17 years and 1 day	
1	17 years	
1	15 years	
1	14 years and 1 day	
30	14 years	
3	12 years	
1	11 years	
1	10 years and 1 day	
29	10 years	
1	9 years and 3 days	
1	9 years and 1 day	
11	9 years	
1	8 years and 1 day	
11	8 years	
3	7 years and 1 day	
106	7 years	
10	6 years	
68	5 years	
1	4 years and 6 months	
79	4 years	
12	3 years and 6 months	
2	3 years and 1 month	
1	3 years and 10 days	
1	3 years and 5 days	
54	3 years and 1 day	
12	3 years.	

Below we have given a list of the crimes punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison*. Treason,

* *Imprisonment for Life* Rape: robbery: burglary: sodomy: maiming: breaking into and stealing from a dwelling house, some

murder and arson of an inhabited dwelling house, were formerly the only offences punished with death in this State. By an act of the legislature, dated April 15th 1817, it is enacted “ that if any prisoner confined in the State Prison, or any other person, shall wilfully and maliciously set fire to the said prison, or to any of the *workshops, or other erections* within the walls thereof, or *procure* the same to be done, or *aid* or *abet* the doing thereof; or shall be guilty of an assault or battery, with *an intent* to commit murder upon any officer of said prison, such person being thereof convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall suffer *death* Sect, 13th.—By another section, convicts are authorized to be employed on the great canals. Respecting these it enacted “ that in case any of the said convicts shall *escape* while so employed, as aforesaid, and shall be

person therein being put in fear ; forging the proof of a deed, or the certificate of its being recorded ; forging public securities : counterfeiting gold or silver coins. A *second* offence in committing arson of an uninhabited house, building, barn or mill, or in forging a record, deed, will, bond, note, bill, receipt, warrant or order, and all offences above the degree of petit larceny, not otherwise provided for.

For Life, or some shorter period in the discretion of the Court.
Forging any record, charter, deed, will, note or bill of exchange.

For Life, or some shorter period not less than seven years.
Selling or exchanging a counterfeit note : engraving any plate for making such notes : or having such notes in possession with intent &c or blank unfinished notes to fill up and pass : or plates for forging such notes.

Not exceeding 14 years. Stealing a record. &c. Arson of an uninhabited house, building, barn, or mill : counterfeiting any deed or will not affecting real estate bond, bill or note, unless negotiable, warrant or order, not being a bill of exchange, endorsement or assignment thereof : or receipt : and every offence above petit larceny, not otherwise provided for. For forcibly marrying a woman against her will ; Poisoning where death do not ensue within a year and a day A second assault with intent, to rob, murder, or commit a rape Acknowledging a fine, bail, &c. in the name of another.

apprehended and convicted thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the court where such conviction shall be had, to banish such convict or convicts from the State, on pain of *death*, if such convict or convicts shall *return* to this state, or *continue therein*, after such sentence as aforesaid." *Sect. 12.*

The original cost of the ground, buildings, and wharf, was estimated at 208,846 dollars. Since then large sums have been voted by the legislature, from time to time, out of the public funds, to defray the expenses of the establishment. Repeated applications for money, and other circumstances having led to a persuasion that the management might be conducted at less expense, the legislature, on 17th April, 1816, authorised commissioners to examine into all matters relating to the prison, and to report "whether any, and if any, what improvements may be made in the system of conducting and managing

Imprisonment not exceeding 10 years. Aiding a prisoner to escape from the State Prison, or any other prison, convicted for felony, perjury, or subornation of perjury. False swearing under the insolvent act, under absent and absconding debtor act: Lottery managers swearing false. The like surveyors under the land office, before a commissioner in chancery. In the supreme court.

Not exceeding 7 years. Having in possession counterfeit gold, or silver coins, with intent &c. Assault with intent to rob, murder, or commit a rape. Serving process under foreign authority

Not exceeding 5 years. A second conviction of buying or receiving stolen goods, or obtaining money by false pretences or accessory after the fact to any felony not otherwise provided for.

Not exceeding 3 years. Petit larceny, buying or receiving stolen goods, obtaining money. &c. by false pretences, or accessory after the fact to any felony not otherwise provided for.

By an act of the legislature, passed April 15th, 1817, it is enacted "that in all cases of conviction for *larceny* which may hereafter be had and made, the same shall be adjudged petit larceny, unless the goods so stolen shall be of the value of more than 25 dollars."

For double the original term. A convict for years breaking the State Prison.

of said institution, so as to reduce the expense thereof."

The result of this investigation has led to a new act, passed 15th April last, by which the former system has been greatly altered. Its principal enactments will not be in operation till after the 31st October next; but, in the meanwhile, the guard, which formerly cost the public 8,500 dollars per annum, has been considerably reduced, and new-modelled. The deputy keeper, with a salary of 600 dollars per annum, has been abolished, and one of the assistants appointed depute, for which he receives 100 dollars. Two assistants have also been struck off the former number. On the 1st of June the prisoners began to be supplied with provisions and hospital stores by contract with the agent, under the direction of the Inspectors, public notice having been previously given that such supplies were wanted.

After the 31st October next, no materials are to be purchased to be worked for sale by the convicts on account of the state. In future, they are to be employed in manufacturing and making up materials brought to the prison by individuals or companies. The Agent to purchase such materials for the chair-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, machine-makers, painters, and tailors, and such dye stuffs, as may be absolutely necessary, to the extent of 5000 dollars annually. The articles for sale presently belonging to the establishment, to be completed and disposed of by public auction, or otherwise, so that the accounts may be closed on 31st October.

To encourage habits of industry, which the legislature has justly remarked, "is the best preventive of vice," the Agent, after 31st October, is to keep a separate account for each prisoner, charging him with the cost of clothing, provisions, and hospital expenses, and giving credit for his earnings. This account to be closed quarterly, and if there is a balance in favour of the prisoner, and he has behaved well,

20 per cent thereof is to be invested, at interest, in some public stock, which he is to receive at the termination of his sentence. In case of death before this, the amount to be paid to his widow or children; otherways it goes to the treasury. During imprisonment and good behaviour, part of the money may be received by the prisoner's family.

By the new act, prisoners sentenced for five years or upwards, who have behaved well, and acquired, by their labour, 15 dollars per annum, to have the period of their sentence abridged one fourth. Disorderly or disobedient conduct, or any attempt to escape, forfeits all claims for money; and in no case is it allowed after a first conviction.

The great canal company commissioners are authorised in their contracts with others, to stipulate for the labour of the convicts on their works when they exceed 450, for a period not less than six months, during which the state is kept free of all expense respecting them. Application must be made to the governor of the state when prisoners are wanted for out door employment.

The new act appropriates 20,000 dollars for the support of the institution, and 5,000 dollars for the necessary repairs of the prison, to be paid out of the public money.

THE PENITENTIARY.

This building stands in the rear of the Alms-house at Bellevue, and within the same enclosure. Like the Alms-house, it is a plain stone structure, with slated roof. There is a pediment in front, rising no higher than the building, which is three stories in height. It measures 150 feet in length, and 50 in width. At the main entrance, which is on the ground story, there is a large hall, 20½ feet by 18, in which there are two apartments allotted to the

Keeper. There are two doors in the back part of this hall, which lead to the prisoners. A wall running across the building, forms a division between the males and females, who have each a gallery or hall for exercise in front of their apartments, 36 feet by 8. There are 4 rooms for men and 4 for women, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $8\frac{1}{2}$, the windows of which are towards the front, and properly secured. Behind the women's gallery there is a kitchen, 38 feet by 22, and a larder and store room; and behind the men's there is a mess-room, 38 feet by 22, a cleaning room and a bath. A stair case, in the centre, leads to the second and third stories, which are laid out nearly on the same plan as the first. Besides the front entrance, there are two doors at each end of the building, through which there is access to the halls of the felons, the kitchen, and other apartments.

This building was reared at the time the Alms-house was constructed, and enjoys all the advantages of situation and free circulation of air, peculiar to this delightful spot. By the Act of the Legislature passed 15th April, 1814, it is enacted, "that one of the buildings now erected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New-York, at Bellevue, in the 10th Ward of the said city, shall be and become one of the jails of the said city, by the name of "The Penitentiary of the city of New-York," for the confinement and safe-keeping of all persons convicted of any crime or misdemeanor, and sentenced to confinement therein by the general sessions of the peace, in and for the city and county of New-York, or any court of Oyer and Terminer there; and also of all persons committed thereto by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the said city, or the special justices for preserving the peace in the said city for the time being, or any two of them." By the same Act, the Mayor, &c. may "commit any person who may be deemed and adjudged a disorderly person within the meaning of the Act, entitled, "An Act

for apprehending and punishing disorderly persons*, to the above mentioned Penitentiary, to be kept at hard labour, or any work or employment therein, for any period not exceeding 6 months."

It is also declared lawful, in the Mayor, Recorder, and Council, to employ at labour on *public works*, such convicts as are sentenced to be imprisoned in the city and county, for offences under the degree which subjects to confinement in the State-Prison. This is a very salutary regulation, as it promotes one of the great ends of punishment—public example; while another—general utility—is also kept up. The compelling felons to work, is one of the greatest punishments that can be inflicted on them, and must ultimately produce a beneficial effect upon their conduct; but employing them on public works, has this additional advantage, that it deters others from committing crimes which would lead to so ignominious

* "All persons who threaten to run away and leave their wives or children to the city or town, and all persons who shall unlawfully return to the city or town from whence they shall respectively have been legally removed by order of two justices of the peace, without bringing a certificate from the city or town whereto they respectively belong: and also all persons not having wherewith to maintain themselves, live idle without employment, and also all persons who go about from door to door, or place themselves in the streets, highways, or passages, to beg in the cities or towns where they respectively dwell, and all jugglers, and all persons pretending to have skill in physiognomy, palmistry, or like crafty science, or pretending to tell fortunes, or to discover where lost goods may be found, and all persons who run away and leave their wives or children, whereby they respectively become chargeable to any city or town: and all persons wandering abroad, and lodging in taverns, beer-houses, out-houses, market-places, or barns, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves, and all persons wandering abroad and begging, and all idle persons not having visible means of livelihood, and all common prostitutes, shall be deemed and adjudged disorderly persons." *Revised Laws of New-York*, vol. 2d, p. 114.

an exposure. In the beginning of August last there were 280 convicts in the Penitentiary, 150 of whom were men, and 130 women. The sessions of Oyer and Terminer which followed, added somewhat to this number, which may now be estimated about 300, male and female. Of the former, a considerable proportion are employed in improving the roads leading to Bellevue, which were formerly in a bad state of repair.

The management of the Penitentiary, is entirely under the charge of the Commissioners appointed to conduct the affairs of the Alms-house, and the superintendant, and other officers of the one, officiates in the other, under similar rules and regulations.

BRIDEWELL.

This building stands in the park, on the west side of the City Hall. It is a small structure of grey stone, two stories high, besides the basement. There is a pediment in the front and in the rear, which are carried a story higher than the rest of the building. The centre apartments are allotted to the use of the Keeper and his deputies. In the first floor, on the right, there is an apartment called the *Long Room*, occupied entirely by females, in which there is a division to separate the whites from the people of colour. On the left of the same floor there is a similar apartment for males, who are all whites. On the second floor there are two wards, the one called the *Upper Hall*, and the other the *Chain Room*, in which men are kept, and the whites separated from the blacks, as in the female apartment. The *Upper Hall* is appropriated to the higher class of convicts; and the large room, on the left of the first floor, to those committed for trial at the sessions. In the basement story, there is an hospital for the sick, which is well aired; and cells for confining the refractory; but these are seldom used. Except when

under sentence of death, no fetters are applied, and even then a light iron is only fastened to one leg of the prisoner.

Here, as in the Penitentiary, the prisoners pick oakum, or are employed on public works, at the discretion of the Mayor, &c. The allowance of victuals to each prisoner daily is half a pound of beef, half a pound of bread, and as much Indian meal porridge and potatoes as they can consume. Along with the porridge, they receive a portion of molasses, and every other day, a dish of soup, in which the beef has been boiled. During cold weather, they are abundantly supplied with fuel. The convicts are closely confined, no person being allowed to have access to them except the keeper or his assistants. Persons for trial may be seen, and the place visited, every day at 8 in the morning, at 1 o'clock, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 in the evening.

At the end of last August sessions there were about 120 prisoners remaining in Bridewell, 50 of whom were females. In general the whites and blacks are nearly equal. Notwithstanding the building of the Penitentiary, the Bridewell is too small to contain the number of persons sent thither. Within these few years the sessions used to be held quarterly, when the number for trial did not exceed 100. Now, they are held on the 1st Monday of every month, and the prisoners arraigned are about 170, on an average. Frequently 200 are tried. This increase of culprits has pointed out the necessity of erecting another place of confinement, which it is in contemplation to build in a more eligible situation, and to clear away the present Bridewell altogether. Meanwhile, by the act of the legislature, of 15th April, 1814, regulating the new Penitentiary, it is enacted, "that the part of the Bridewell of the city of New-York, which is now established and used as the jail of the said city, for the confinement and safe keeping of all persons charged with, or convicted of any crime

or misdemeanor, except persons sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison, shall, after the above-mentioned building at Bellevue becomes the Penitentiary of the said city as aforesaid, continue to be the jail of the said city, for the confinement and safe keeping of such persons as shall be specially committed thereto; or sentenced to confinement therein, and especially of all persons committed to prison in the said city for offences against the United States."

The direction of the city Bridewell is under the control of the Commissioners of the Alms-house and Penitentiary. There is a principal keeper, whom they appoint, with an annual salary of 600 dollars, besides perquisites, which consist of six shillings for the discharge of every prisoner: two Deputies, who receive 400 dollars each annually; and a physician, who also attends the Jail, and for both services is paid 400 dollars a year. Considering the crowded state of this abode of wretchedness, it is remarkably clean and healthy. This, in a great measure, is owing to the prisoners being compelled to wash their apartments out regularly and frequently.

JAIL, OR DEBTORS' PRISON.

The jail for the confinement of debtors stands in the Park, on the east side of the City Hall, nearly adjoining to Chatham-street. It is a small stone building, nearly square, three stories in height, with a cupola rising from the centre. The entrance is on the south side of the building. The front part of the first story has an outer and inner lobby, from which a staircase ascends to the top of the building. The apartments on both sides of the lobbies are appropriated to the use of the jailor and his family, and turnkeys. On the first floor there is a long gallery, on each side of which there is three wards for prisoners. The second floor is constructed in the same manner, excepting that the greater part of the one

side of the gallery is fitted up as a chapel, in which prayers are read every Thursday. One of the wards is allotted for females, who are locked up during their confinement. The prison is open from 6 o'clock in the morning till sunset, during which there is constant access to the place.

There is no settled allowance in this jail for the prisoners, nor have they even bedding. But the *Humane Society* has benevolently stepped forward to their relief, and allows each poor prisoner half a pound of meat, 3 pints of soup, 2 potatoes, and an Indian corn meal dumpling, every 24 hours. During winter, they frequently receive donations of firewood, and make up any deficiency among themselves. The health of the prisoners is greatly promoted by their having permission to walk on the roof of the building at all seasonable hours. The use of spirituous liquors is prohibited by the legislature in all the prisons of the state. About the beginning of August last, there were only 34 men and 1 woman*, prisoners, inside the walls. Outside, and within the limits, there were between 5 and 600. This prison has not so clean an appearance as it ought to have. The turnkeys wash it out twice *a week*. Considering the vast number of visitors, this ought to be done as often *every day*. Why should not a regulation to that effect be introduced? It might be expected that the prisoners themselves, for their own comfort, would be more attentive to this virtue.

By an act of the legislature, passed April 15th, 1817, it is enacted, that any person confined in this prison for a debt not exceeding 25 dollars, exclusive of costs, upon applying to any judge or justice of the

* By an act of the legislature of 5th April, 1813, it is enacted "that no *female* person shall be imprisoned upon execution, in any civil action for debt or damages hereafter to be brought, in any court whatsoever, in which the debt or damages recovered shall not, exclusive of costs, amount to more than 50 dollars."

city, and making oath that his real or personal estate does not exceed in value 25 dollars, over and above the articles exempted by law from seizure in execution, is entitled to be set at liberty. His person cannot be again attached for the same debt, but his property may. Persons charged in execution for debts to a greater amount than 25 dollars, after remaining in prison 3 calendar months, must, in order to obtain their liberty, present a petition to the court whence the process issued upon which they were imprisoned, setting forth the cause of imprisonment, and accompanying this with a true state of their affairs, and an account of all their property, which they must give up upon oath for the benefit of their creditors, with the exception only of their necessary wearing apparel, bedding, and working tools, not exceeding 50 dollars in value. If there is no objection to the fairness of this statement, the debtor is immediately discharged from custody, and the property only which he may afterwards acquire, attachable for his debts. If, after remaining 3 months in prison, he does not apply, as directed by the act, for his release, the creditor on whose suit he was imprisoned, may then require him by a written notice, to exhibit his accounts, and assign his property to his creditors. This he must comply with before the elapse of 30 days, otherwise he is "for ever barred from obtaining such discharge*."

The limits of the city Jail extend to about 160 acres. The judges of the common pleas or Mayor's court, may alter or change these as often as they deem it necessary. Permission to reside in the limits may be obtained for 50 cents, and finding proper security to the satisfaction of the Jailor; but this is only granted after judgment has been obtained. Persons arrested for debt previous to judgment, se-

* There is now in New-York Jail, a person who has for *three years* refused to comply with the requisition of his creditors.

cure their liberty by finding bail for their appearance. The High Sheriff is Jailor by virtue of his office. He is also the public executioner. At present the duties of jailor are well discharged by the Depute Sheriff, assisted by two Turnkeys, whom he appoints, and who are paid a salary of 15 dollars each per month. By act of the legislature, of 6th April 1813, it is enacted "that it shall and may be lawful for the gaoler of the gaol of the city and county of New-York, to ask, demand, and receive of and from every person committed to his custody within the said gaol, upon or by virtue of any warrant, execution, mittimus, or commitment, issued out of, or from the court of the justices of the peace, in and for the city of New-York, for any sum exceeding 25 dollars, fifty cents, and also the like fees for bringing up a prisoner by any rule or order of any court as are now allowed by law to a sheriff for bringing up a prisoner on habeas corpus in civil causes."

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The members of this establishment hold their meetings in a room adjoining the Mayor's office in the City Hall. The health, and prevention of infectious diseases, appear to have been objects that attracted the particular notice of the legislature at a very early period. As far back as 1758, a law was passed upon the subject, by the colonial assembly, which was continued by several enactments till March 26th 1813, when the whole were consolidated in one act, entitled "an act to provide against infectious and Pestilential Diseases," and Commissioners of Health appointed to carry its provisions into effect. As this act, however, more immediately regarded vessels arriving from foreign parts, and placing these, the passengers, and crew, under the operation of the quarantine laws*, the Corporation of the city have,

* See *Appendix*, for this act.

from time to time, authorized the establishment of many salutary regulations, for the special purpose of preventing epidemical diseases.

In order to give these greater weight, a *Board of Health* has been instituted, consisting of the Commissioners of the Health office; and of the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the city; whose duty it is to "make diligent inquiry with respect to all nuisances that may exist, and which they may deem obnoxious to the health and lives of the inhabitants of this city." Power is given them to remove these at pleasure, and to open one or more hospitals for the accommodation of the sick, and to employ Physicians, and nurses, and provide medicines and other necessities for them, all at the public expense.

This Board may also order the removal, from the city, of all persons and things, infected by, or tainted with pestilential matter. The city Inspector is bound to execute the orders of the board, and all persons refusing to comply with these, are subject to a penalty of 250 dollars. Distinct from this Board, and by the common law, the Corporation has promulgated a body of "Laws and Ordinances," in which all matters of police; and every thing connected with the comfort, and convenience of the citizens, is regulated*. To these excellent municipal laws, may in a great measure, be attributed the health and longevity, now enjoyed, to a greater degree than at any former period, by the inhabitants of New-York. The infectious and alarming disorder so prevailing here, which unrelentingly swept away thousands in a few days, and for which, it was long supposed, no radical remedy existed, has not made its appearance, nor any symptoms of it, in this city since the year 1805. Even wet seasons, which used to be considered most favourable to the introduction of this disease, carry none of those terrors with them

* See *Appendix*, for an Abstract of these regulations.

that formerly appalled the human heart. How consoling this is to the friends of humanity ; how gratifying to those by whose efforts a disorder so dreadful has been disarmed of its pestilential powers, and, for ever, it is hoped, banished from these delightful regions*.

LITERARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Besides Columbia College, and the other literary and philosophical establishments noticed in this work, there are some of a more subordinate nature, deserving our notice, the avowed object or tendency of which is the promotion of literature. These may be classed under the following heads, viz :

1. Newspapers.
2. Magazines or periodical journals.
3. New-York Society Library.
4. Reading Rooms.
5. Booksellers.
6. Private Schools and Academies.
7. Philological Society.

Newspapers. During the sway of the Dutch, their governor was instructed, by the *mother* country, not to allow a printing press to be used. It was not till 1693 that one was permitted ; and the first newspaper did not make its appearance till 16th October, 1725†. These interesting and cheap vehicles of public intelligence, useful instruction, and amusing anecdote,

* The commonwealth of New-York, about 10 years ago, purchased about 30 acres of land on the East side of Staten Island for the accommodation of the sick, and for the detention of such vessels as were too foul for admission to the wharves of the city. The ground is situated beautifully on the side of a hill : and the neat and commodious appearance of the dwelling houses, stores, hospitals fences and other improvements, is very agreeable, especially to those who have just arrived from sea. *Picture of New-York in 1807, p. 193.*

† *Trans. of N. Y. Lit. and Philo. Society, Vol. I. p. 30.*

are now, however, numerous, and, in many instances, conducted with considerable ability. The advocates of the federal and republican cause, are nearly balanced; and although the editors are at full liberty to animadvert upon, and even censure, the measures of government, they are liable to an action at law, for damages, where they defame private individuals, or falsely attribute unjust practices to persons holding public situations. The maxim "the greater the truth the greater the libel," has no countenance here. If the President of the United States himself, was guilty of an act of turpidity, there is no attorney general or *special* jury, to shelter him, by *ex officio* manœuvres, from the consequences of his crime. The law, as it always ought to be, knows no distinction of persons, and those to whom the execution of it is delegated, have too much respect for the public will, the source of all equitable laws, to show any partiality for those in power. He that conducts a newspaper, therefore, in this country, can do it without the dread of a dungeon, the pillory, or being ruined in his fortune by excessive fines, imposed by an *omnipotent* government.* To avoid these, all he has to study is truth;

* The following is the law, which regulates all prosecutions for libel, enacted by the legislature of the state of New-York, April 6th, 1805 :—

Whereas doubts exist whether on the trial of an indictment or information for a libel, the jury have a right to give their verdict on the whole matter in issue.

I. Be it therefore declared and enacted, &c. that on every such indictment or information, the jury who shall try the same shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, under the direction of the court, in like manner as in other criminal cases, and shall not be directed or required by the court or judge, before whom such indictment or information shall be tried, to find the defendant guilty merely on the proof of the publication by the defendant of the matter charged to be libellous, and of the sense ascribed thereto in such indictment or information: *provided nevertheless*, That nothing herein contained shall be held or taken to impair or de-

and if he conducts his journal with ability, no matter on what side, he will unquestionably find his interest in doing so. The newspapers published in New-York are,

DAILY.	{	<i>Morning.</i>	{	New-York Gazette and General Advertiser.
				Mercantile Advertiser.
				Daily Advertiser.
				National Advocate.
	{	<i>Evening.</i>	{	Evening Post.
				Commercial Advertiser.
				Columbian.
				Republican Chronicle.
TWICE A WEEK FOR THE COUNTRY.	{		{	National Advocate.
				Columbian.
				Herald.
				Spectator.
WEEKLY.	{		{	Exile.
				Shamrock.
				Moniteur, French.
				Museum.
				Cobbett's Register.

stroy the right and privilege of the defendant to apply to the court to have the judgment arrested, as hath heretofore been practised.

II. That in every prosecution for writing or publishing any libel, it shall be lawful for the defendant, upon the trial of the cause, to give in evidence in his defence, the truth of the matter contained in the publication charged as libellous; *provided always*, that such evidence shall not be a justification, unless, on the trial it shall be further made satisfactorily to appear, that the matter charged as libellous, was published with good motives, or for justifiable ends.

III. That any person or persons who shall, after the passing of this act, be convicted of writing or publishing a libel, such person or persons shall not be sentenced to an imprisonment exceeding the term of eighteen months, or to pay a fine exceeding the sum of 5000 dollars.

IV. That from and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful to prosecute any person or persons by information, for writing or publishing any libel.

Magazines or periodical journals. The first work of this description was published in 1752, under the title of the *Independent Reflector*. It was a weekly production, and in the form of essays. "Although at this day there appears nothing exceptionable in them, yet they did not suit the temper of the times; they excited the resentment of some of the leading men, and a clergyman denounced the writer from the pulpit, and compared him to Gog and Magog. The printer was finally menaced into a discontinuance of the publication, and it expired with the 52d number."*

The *Medical Repository*, a quarterly publication, was begun in 1797, by the present distinguished DR. MITCHELL, to whom literature and the arts and sciences owe so much, and the deceased Drs. Smith and Miller. Dr. Mitchell has, for some time, been assisted in his labours by Drs. Pascalis and Akerly. The 13th volume of this work was completed in May last. No. I. of volume 19 was published on the 1st of August. The whole work is replete with important and interesting information respecting the natural and medical history of the United States. Its pages also are devoted to a *review* of new publications in every branch of literature.

A work entitled "*The American Monthly Magazine*," possessing also the character of a *Review*, commenced on the 1st of May last. It was announced in the prospectus, that "this work is wholly unconnected with either religious or political controversy," It is a monthly publication; has been well received; and, we have no doubt, will continue to meet with due encouragement by inculcating liberal and philosophic principles.

To the above may be added *The Christian Herald*, a work devoted to the promotion of the interests of religion. This is a weekly publication, which com-

* *Trans. of Lit. and Philo. Society of N. Y.*

menced in March, 1816, and has now extended to three volumes. It professes to give correct information as to Bible Societies, foreign and domestic; Missionary Societies, of all persuasions; Tract Societies; Sunday Schools; benevolent and philanthropic institutions; and every thing connected with the state of the Christian religion throughout the world.

The vain glorious faction in Europe, who embrace every opportunity of deteriorating America, have insisted much upon the few literary works produced in the United States as being an undeniable proof of the want of talent in the natives. It is true that the original literary productions of this country have not been numerous. But it is also the fact, that many of those works possess merit entitling them to as high a rank as those published in Europe on the same subjects. As to their limited number, it will not surely be pretended, that a people, who have not been 50 years free from the paralysing influence of foreign despotism, should all at once, as if by enchantment, become a nation of scholars and authors. The institutions under which they formerly lived, benumbed their faculties, and compelled them to occupy their minds with objects very opposite to those of literature. Amidst all the deprivation of liberty in Europe, it was never attempted to put down the press *in toto*. Here it would have been a crime, and that not many years ago, to have ventured to set up a press. How unreasonable, then, is it to censure the inhabitants of the United States, because they have not hitherto displayed acquirements, which they have been prevented from attaining, by circumstances entirely beyond their control.

Besides, as the President of the Literary and Philosophical Society has pertinently remarked, "in Europe there is a literary corps, who are authors by profession. Here we have scarcely any person of this description, and we have not much vernacular literature. The consequences are obvious; while books are written

across the Atlantic as a matter of course, they are here the offspring of some accidental direction. There the seed is, at all events, thrown into the ground, and the harvest is reaped; while here we rely upon the fortuitous produce of the chase, or the occasional supplies of the stream. This condition of things has inculcated upon us the vast superiority of Europe, and has made us despair of successful competition. America leans for literary support upon Europe, and we have been too much in the habit of estimating the value of books by the place of their origin. The time will surely arrive when an eminent American author shall be no longer considered an anomaly, deriving his celebrity more from the singularity, than the merit of his productions."

New-York Society Library. This society has a valuable establishment in Nassau-street. It was originally formed in 1740, by an association of private gentlemen, who subscribed the sum of five pounds each, and agreed to pay ten shillings annually for the purchase of books. In November 1772, their funds amounted to six hundred pounds currency, and on the 25th of that month, they obtained a charter from the colonial government, by which they became a corporate body. The society continued to flourish till the Revolution, when the British troops who were then in possession of New-York, like the Saracens of old, ransacked the library, though private property, and destroyed or carried away all the books, amounting to about 3,000 volumes.

The termination of the contest in favour of liberty, led to the re-establishment of this important institution. On 18th February 1789, a law was passed, by which the original charter was confirmed, and full operation given to all its provisions. Since then the managers have been authorised by the Legislature to increase the price of a share in the concern to \$40, and the annual subscription has been raised to \$2 50. The books now belonging to the institution amount to

about 14,000 volumes, many of which are extremely rare. Their value is estimated at upwards of 40,000 dollars, and the lot and building in which they are contained at 20,000 dollars additional.

The affairs of the New-York Society Library are under the management of 12 trustees, the number originally fixed by the charter. These continue for one year in office, and the election takes place on the last Tuesday of April, annually. Seven trustees form a quorum for transacting business. There is also a secretary, treasurer, and librarian, who are appointed by the trustees.

Reading-Rooms. There is only one institution of this sort in the city. It was originally founded by Mr. Sargeant the bookseller, under whose active management it flourished, till his declining health, and the difficulty of procuring books from Europe, occasioned by the war, led to its abandonment. After several fruitless attempts to revive it, a plan on a similar scale was projected, in 1813, by *Messrs. J. Eastburn, & Co.* which has since been carried into effect, and promises considerable success. For the purpose of accommodating subscribers, they have fitted up very commodious apartments in Broadway, corner of Pine-street, and published an account of the establishment, to be had *gratis*, and to which we refer for a more enlarged detail respecting its object, and the literary works introduced by the proprietors. Strangers are admitted *free* for one week, if introduced by a subscriber, or if they have an introduction from the proprietor of any similar establishment in the Union.

Booksellers. This trade has greatly increased of late years, and is much benefitted by the duty imposed on imported books and paper. Although paper may not be manufactured here at as low a rate as in England, owing to the high price of labour, yet the duty laid on by the government in that country, and

the expense of transporting it thither, added to the impost here, renders the English paper as dear as that manufactured in the United States, while the quality, in many instances, is equal to that produced in Britain. Booksellers and authors in America are, therefore, not only able to cope with foreigners in bringing out original works, but they can, and do reprint books published in other countries, upon nearly the same terms, which they actually sell at a much lower rate, to the entire exclusion of foreigners in this market. Books and pamphlets have literally become a luxury in England, in consequence of the enormous duties. Here, the government has done what it could to lessen the price, by exempting from duty all rags imported; and the booksellers have, in general, shewn a disposition to second the intentions of Congress, by adopting a more æconomical mode of publication than is followed in England.

Private Schools and Academies. These are numerous and increasing daily. No place in the world is better adapted for the education of youth than this city.

Philological Society. This association meets every Tuesday evening in Ely's school-room, Frankfort-street. It was formed on 5th November 1808, for the purpose of promoting discussions on literary and moral topics. All religious and political subjects are excluded. Members pay one dollar on admission, and 25 cents monthly thereafter, which is applied, after paying necessary expenses, to the purchase of books, maps, or pamphlets, for the use of the society. The books, &c. are now valued at 500 dollars.

The business of the institution is conducted by a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, assistant-secretary, recorder, librarian, and a committee of 3 members.

FREE SCHOOLS.

By an act of the legislature of this State, dated June 19th, 1812, a superintendent of *Common Schools* was authorised to be nominated by the Council of Appointment, to reside at Albany; and also to appoint commissioners, for the purpose of raising a fund to aid and establish free or common schools in all the counties of the State. This fund consists of the proceeds of the vacant and unappropriated lands of the State to the extent of half a million of acres; of "all surplus monies that may be received into the treasury from the several clerks of the Supreme Court, for the fees, perquisites, and emoluments of their respective offices;" and of certain sums of money "directed to be paid into the treasury by the Bank of America, and the City Bank of New-York*." The application of this money has given rise to a vast number of free schools throughout the State. The original act, however, having been found very defective, it was repealed, and the one now existing passed April 15th, 1814.

Free Schools No. I, II, and III. The first of these schools was incorporated April 9th, 1805, and the second, April 1st, 1808; not in consequence, of course, of the common school act, but by voluntary subscription, and for the purpose of educating such poor children as did not belong to, or were not provided for by any other religious Society. Since the passing of the common school act, however, these institutions have been chiefly supported out of the fund

* This fund in 1813, amounted to half a million of dollars, and produced an annual revenue of 36,000 dollars.—*Spafford's Gazetteer*. The editor of the Revised Laws of New-York observes, that "there seems to be no general provision in England for encouragement of schools."—In this he is correct; but parochial schools, supported by the different parishes, have been long established in Scotland.

set apart by the legislature. One of these schools stands in Chatham-street, and the other in Henry-street. No. III. is not yet built; but as ground has been voluntarily granted by the inhabitants of Manhattan, and the legislature has appropriated \$2000 for the purpose of erecting a school, nothing now stands in the way of its speedy completion.

The mode of education adopted in these schools is that of *Joseph Lancaster*. The management is in the hands of trustees, who report annually to the legislature, and by a late act, an annual subscription of 24 dollars entitles any person to be a member or trustee. From the last report of the trustees, dated May 9th, 1817, it appears, that in school No. I, there were then 557 scholars, and in No. II, 458. During the preceding year, the whole number of children admitted into both schools was 815; and the number discharged 783. The receipts, including a former balance of 627 dollars 87 cents, amounted to 6702 dollars 95 cents, and the expenditure was 4347 dollars 6 cents.

The property and funds of the corporation consist, at present, of a balance in the Treasurer's hands of 350 dollars 6 cents; of 50 shares in the capital stock of the Globe Insurance Company; of 2000 dollars in the 7 per cent. State Stock; of the two school-houses, with the lots on which they stand; of a lot on the corner of Hudson and Christopher streets, granted by the Corporation of Trinity Church; and of the money derived from the bounty of the legislature. Last year there was received from the City Corporation, for State annuity, 1500 dollars; and, as proportion of common school fund, 3428 dollars 48 cents. To this may be added the lots in the eastern parts of the city, and the 2000 dollars lately granted for the purpose of establishing a *third* School.

By an act of the legislature, passed April 5th 1817, it is enacted, that any surplus fund belonging to this corporation shall, in future, be applied to the instruc-

tion of school-masters on the *Lancastrian* plan, and to the erection of school-houses.

In connection with the above, there is an association of Females, who devote their attention to the instruction of their own sex. It has existed about 18 years, and the number of young girls educated annually amount to between 3 and 400. The funds of this institution are in a flourishing way, as it is paid annually a considerable sum out of the common school fund. Last year, it received 1335 dollars 84 cents, and the private subscriptions amounted to 621 dollars. Of this association the report of the trustees of the Free School Society states, that "it continues to be pre-eminent in usefulness, and to acquire new claims to the respect and confidence of the community. Under a full conviction that the objects of its care possess advantages superior to any which this society, under the present organization of its schools, can afford to the female scholars, the trustees have entered into an arrangement with the directors of the association, by which the girls belonging to school No. I. are to be hereafter taken under their charge, and an additional apartment is furnished for their accommodation."

The affairs of the female school society are conducted by directresses, a treasurer and secretary. In addition to reading and writing, the girls are taught needle work, and the trustees of the Free School Society have gratuitously granted them the use of their school rooms.

There is also a *Free School* established by the *Methodists*, upon the *Lancastrian* plan. It is situated in Forsyth Street, and, at present, there are about 120 boys and 80 girls receiving education in this establishment. The funds are respectable, and the management is similar to that followed in the other Free Schools.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Besides the Museum and Academy of the Fine Arts, of which we have given an account under the general title, "The New-York Institution," there are several other places of amusement where money for admission is received. These consist of

1. The Theatre,
2. Vauxhall Garden,
3. The Circus,
4. The Gallery of Paintings,
5. The Mechanical Panorama,
6. The Naval Panorama.

The Theatre. This building stands in Chatham Street, immediately opposite to the Park. It is a large and substantial stone and brick structure, well adapted for the drama, which is liberally supported in New-York. The outside of the building is rather plain, but in fitting up the interior, much taste has been displayed, and it is so arranged that the performers and the stage are seen with great advantage from all parts of the house. The hand of the artist is obvious in the painting of the scenery, which is much in unison with the performances; and the excellent construction of the machinery is apparent in the great facility with which it is worked.

The house will hold 2,500 spectators, and many of the performers are possessed of talents which rank them high in their profession. Some of them might even be considered a valuable acquisition if connected with many of the first rate theatres in England. During the revolutionary war, and while the English troops held possession of New-York, the characters in the drama were frequently supported by the officers of the enemy, which rendered the theatre a very fashionable resort. Nor did it lose any of its attractions after the establishment of peace; the subsequent managers having found it their interest to

engage respectable performers, and to bring out such pieces as were suitable to the taste of a liberal and enlightened audience. For some time previous to the year 1804, the management was in the hands of Mr. Dunlap, who was originally by profession a portrait painter, and who, to the knowledge necessary to qualify him for his new situation, added the rare and enviable talents of dramatic writer and translator of foreign dramas. These he frequently and successfully employed for the public entertainment. Mr. Dunlap was succeeded by Mr. Cooper as manager, and joint lessee with Mr. Price. Mr. Cooper still occasionally performs in New-York, in the higher walks of tragedy, in which he is unrivalled here; but the business of the theatre is now conducted by Mr. Price and Mr. Simpson. The house is generally open from 1st September to 4th July.

Vauxhall and other Public Gardens. Vauxhall garden is situated near the top of the Bowery, and is a pretty general resort. Music and fire-works are the principal attractions. In the centre of the garden there is an equestrian figure of Washington, and the orchestra, erected in the midst of trees, has a romantic effect. The garden is well laid out, and the booths and boxes for the accommodation of visitors, are conveniently and tastefully fitted up. There are a number of other gardens in the city and neighbourhood, to which the inhabitants resort during the summer evenings, and regale themselves with fruit, wine, liquors, and confectionaries.

The Circus. This is a large wooden building near the stone bridge in Broadway, erected only in August last. It is called the "New Circus," there having been former attempts to establish a place of amusement of this description here, but without effect. The present is under the guidance of Mr. West, who, if he does not meet with better success than his predecessors, will not have to blame himself for

want of *variety* of entertainments. Astonishing horsemanship; wonderful performances on the tight rope and slack wire; the wonderful liliputian poney; the flying horseman and the hunted tailor, are the principal items in the bill of fare with which that equestrian entertains all ranks, and excites the wonderment of the inhabitants of this populous city.

Gallery of Paintings. This valuable collection of antique paintings and prints is the property of Mr. Paff, who has neither been sparing of cost nor labour to render his exhibition worthy the patronage of the public. This gentleman first opened a gallery in Broadway, during 1811, from which he removed in May last to more convenient and extensive premises in Wall-street, formerly occupied by the Custom-house. The collection consists of upwards of 300 original paintings and sketches, and of upwards of 2,000 etchings and engravings, by the most eminent and celebrated masters, chiefly of the old school. Among the paintings there are some extremely rare and valuable. *The Last Supper*, an undoubted original by *Titian*, is in great estimation by the best judges. *The inside of a Prison*, by *Teniers*, is very unique, and in a high state of preservation. *Mary Magdalene* at the foot of the cross, and the *Virgin Mary* inside the tomb, are two of the best productions of *Carlo Dolce*. This artist was celebrated for painting *divine* subjects, in which he was unrivalled. For delicacy and pleasing tone of colour, these two pictures rank among the finest specimens of the arts in this country. *The Scourging of Christ*, by *Titian*; the *Carrying to the tomb*, by *Dominico*; and the *Birth of Christ*, by *Ludivico Carracci*, are exquisite specimens of the talents of these distinguished masters. *St. Peter in Prison*, is considered by connoisseurs as the finest picture in the collection.

The *Consecration of the Cards*, painted about 300 years ago by *Albert Duror*, is very rare and in high preservation. There is a curious representation in

carved work, of the *Taking down from the Cross*, in which, though cut in wood, a remarkable and striking expression of countenance is given to the whole groupe of figures.

A *Battle of the Boyne*, by *Palamadtsz*, is an uncommonly high finished and transparent picture; and an *Architectural Piece*, representing the inside of a Turkish Mosque, by *Peruzzi*, is highly attracting from its beautiful perspective. There is a delightful *Landscape* by *Rubens*, and a very uncommon *Flower-piece* by *Baptiste*.

Among the portraits is a sketch of *Grotius* by *Vandyke*; a portrait of *Marshal Turenne*, by *Rubens*; *Vandyke* painted by himself; a fine picture of *Frederick the Great*, painter unknown; a portrait of *Prince Morris*, by *Mirevelt*; and two curious pictures of king James I. and his wife, by *Corn. Jassan*. The only modern picture in the room is "Love without success," by the proprietor Mr. Paff. This is a *virgin* painting, Mr. P. having never attempted any thing of the kind before nor since.

Mr. Paff is a man of liberality as well as taste. He gives free admission to all professional artists, and has intimated that their works shall have an eligible situation in his gallery. A single admission 25 cents. Subscribers 3 dollars per annum; a lady and gentleman 4 dollars; two ladies and one gentleman 5 dollars; and a whole family 8 dollars, for the same period.

Mechanical Panorama. This ingenious piece of mechanism, is exhibited in Broadway. It is a very pleasing artificial curiosity, representing, in perspective, and in motion, an extensive commercial city. The figures moving along the streets; mechanics at work in different parts on the buildings; carriages, &c. driving along the bridges; ships entering and departing from the ports; all seem to be animated or guided by the principle of life, and give in miniature, a pretty correct idea of the reality.

Naval Panorama. In this exhibition, the property of Mr. Scudder of the Museum, there is a collection of paintings representing the following naval victories: 1. Engagement between the U. S. frigate *United States* and H. B. M. frigate the *Macedonian*. 2. Boarding of the *Frolic* by the U. S. ship *Wasp*. 3. Surrender of H. B. M. frigate *Guerriere* to the U. S. frigate *Constitution*. 4. Destruction of the *Peacock* by the U. S. ship *Hornet*. Also Cosmorama of Roman Antiquities, consisting of views of the most splendid and ancient edifices of that city; the palace of St. Cloud, with moving figures; and a cabinet of wax work, natural curiosities, &c. This collection is exhibited at No. 21 Chatham-street. Preparations are in progress to remove the Naval Panorama to the Institution, when it will form an interesting appendage to the Museum.

THE BATTERY WALK, BOWLING GREEN, AND PARK.

The Battery Walk. This is the most delightful promenade in the city. It is an open space on the south west point of the island, to which every one has access. The view from this spot embraces the whole of the bay, with the numerous vessels riding at anchor, or in full sail to and from the Narrows; the islands and fortifications, which defy the approaches of the enemies of the country; and the enchanting and fertile shores of Jersey and Nassau Island. It is the most healthy walk that can be imagined. The intense heat of the sun in summer, which compels most people to keep within doors, is here greatly moderated, and even rendered tolerable, by the fresh sea breezes, which almost constantly blow upon this favourite spot, to regale and invigorate its visitors. To such as wish to enjoy the shade, the wide spreading foliage of the trees, immediately

adjoining, affords a cool and refreshing retreat. On the national anniversary, the citizens resort here in great numbers, to regale themselves in booths erected for the purpose, and the military parades, which have been frequent here, tend greatly to enliven the scene.

Originally this point of land was fortified by the Dutch, who threw up embankments, upon which they placed some pieces of cannon. "In process of time it came to be pleasantly overrun by a verdant carpet of grass and clover, and their high embankments overshadowed by wide spreading sycamores, among whose foliage the little birds sported about, rejoicing the ear with their melodious notes. The old burghers would repair of an afternoon to smoke their pipes under the shade of their branches, contemplating the golden sun as he gradually sunk in the west, an emblem of that tranquil end toward which themselves were hastening; while the young men and the damsels of the town would take many a moonlight stroll among these favourite haunts, watching the silver beams of chaste Cynthia tremble along the calm bosom of the bay, or light up the white sail of some gliding bark, and interchanging the honest vows of constant affection. Such was the origin of that renowned walk, *the battery*, which though ostensibly devoted to the purposes of war, has ever been consecrated to the sweet delights of peace. The favourite walk of declining age; the healthful resort of the feeble invalid; the Sunday refreshment of the dusty tradesman; the scene of many a boyish gambol; the rendezvous of many a tender assignation; the comfort of the citizen; the ornament of New-York, and the pride of the lovely island of Mannahata*."

Bowling Green. This is a circular inclosed piece of ground at the bottom of Broadway, near the Battery Walk. Formerly it was a place of amusement

* Knickerbocker.

for the citizens, who used to play here at ball, quoits, and other diversions. These, however, have been prohibited by an act of the Corporation, which extends also to the Battery Walk and Park. Previous to the Revolution, a gilt statue of George III. stood on a pedestal in the centre of the Bowling Green. On the commencement of hostilities, this statue, being of lead, was melted down, converted into cannon balls, and used in the cause of liberty against the soldiers of that monarch. The pedestal, which is of stone, still remains within the enclosure.

The Park. This is a very elegant, pleasant, and fashionable resort. Its extent is about 4 acres, and its situation, in the middle of the city, on the right hand as we ascend Broadway, renders it easy of access. Rows of trees are planted round, and on many places of the park, which is interspersed with walks, that afford a cool and agreeable shade from the heat. The whole is enclosed with a railing, in which there are a number of gates, through which access may be had at all hours. The City Hall greatly enhances the beauty of the place, and as it is in contemplation to remove the Jail and Bridewell, which at present occupy a considerable part of the grounds, to some other quarter, these improvements will greatly add to the attractions of a spot already so highly and deservedly prized by the citizens.

MARINE BATHS.

These beneficial establishments are situated on the banks of the Hudson; and, in the bathing season, are much resorted to by the citizens of New-York. There are two baths belonging to different proprietors. The oldest established is at the bottom of Murray-street; the other at Arden's wharf near the Battery. The situations chosen for these baths are considered superior to any others on account of the purity of the

water; and, from the buoyant principle upon which they are constructed, they are easily raised out of the water, when necessary, to be cleansed, or fixed at any depth, at pleasure, most agreeable to the bathers. The rooms for single bathers are roofed and closed in on all sides. Those who wish to practise swimming, are accommodated with a large bath uncovered at the top. There are also *shower baths* for such as require this mode of bathing. The ladies and gentlemen's apartments are perfectly distinct, and regulations are adopted for the purpose of maintaining decency, propriety, and decorum; any violation of these is punished by exclusion from the baths, or by a fine. Refreshments are to be had on the spot suitable to such establishments. The terms of admission are:—for a family ticket during the season 7 dollars; for a single person 4 dollars; non-subscribers pay 25 cents for a single bath, or 1 dollar for 6 baths. Shower baths are a separate charge. Schools or Academies, coming under the conduct of a proper person, are charged 1 dollar a head for an annual ticket.

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE happy situation of New-York for commercial enterprise, has naturally given birth to several commercial establishments. The revenue collected at this port, amounts to nearly *one fourth* of the total sum collected by government throughout the United States. This circumstance alone is sufficient to excite a most enlarged idea of the extent of her trade with foreign countries. But when to this is added her internal commerce, which, by means of the Hudson* and East rivers, is extended to the most distant parts of the Union, its magnitude will then appear in a more correct light.

The following table of exports, customs, and tonnage, during the respective years, is made out from the official entries, in the books of registry, for the port of New-York :

	<i>Exports.</i>		<i>Customs.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
	Dollars.		Dollars.	Tons.
1792.	2535790		1256738	
1795.	10304581		2735204	128227
1800.	14045079		3671906	171806
1805.	23482943		7046104	189426
1810.	17212330		6341670	272092
	<i>Domestic.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>		
1811.	8006438	+ 3393131 =	11399569	1978105
1812.	6316521	2355165	8671686	2860005
1813.	7058380	1124686	8183066	1391108
1814.	197990	11683	209673	1031299
1815.	7757668	2444510	10202178	14409790
				278868

* The trade on the Hudson employs a vast number of sloops, schooners, and other vessels, and the gross amount of property of every description afloat on this river annually, probably exceeds 50 millions of dollars.—*Spafford's Gazetteer.*

A trade so extended and so rapid in its increase, required a corresponding number of commercial establishments. Accordingly the city of New-York will be found to possess an ample share of these, both public and private. The first which naturally claims attention, is

The Custom House. This is a handsome brick building, situated near the top of Wall-street, corner of Nassau-street. It is 4 stories in height, and stands on the site formerly occupied by the City Hall. Before it was applied to its present purpose, it was used as a Book Store and Reading Room. In former years the business of the Custom House was transacted in what was formerly called the Government House near the West Battery.

The hours of attendance are from 10 o'clock A.M. to 3 o'clock, P. M. Every thing is conducted with great regularity and promptness. There is a Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, and 12 Clerks, who have desks in the public rooms, and to which there is every facility of access. This department takes cognizance of all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into New-York, in American or foreign ships or vessels; and also of all passengers. There is a table or tariff published of the duties payable on these goods.

It is necessary to state, for the information of passengers entering the harbour of New-York, that, by Sect. 46 of the Act of Congress regulating these matters, an entry must be made at the Custom House on their arrival, of their names, clothes, tools, or implements of trade or professions, (all which are exempt from duty,) and an oath taken respecting them; the form of which, and of the entry, to be had at the office gratis. Cabin passengers make this entry themselves, and pay 20 cents each for a permit; on exhibiting which to the officer on board, they are allowed to remove their baggage, after it has been inspected. Only one entry and permit is necessary

for a *family*, and only 20 cents, demanded, whatever may be the number of the family. Remains of sea-stores, such as tea, sugar, foreign spirits and wines, are liable to pay duties; but, unless these are of great bulk or quantity, they are generally allowed to pass free.

An entry is usually made by the master of the vessel*, of *steerage* passengers and their baggage; they pay each 20 cents for a permit. When entry is made by any person not the owner, he gives bond for payment of the duties, if any; and if, after entry is made at the custom-house, and the oath taken, any article is found belonging to a passenger, liable to pay duty, *not specified in the entry*, it is forfeited, and the person in whose baggage the article is found, subjected in treble the value.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The members of this establishment meet in the upper room of the Tontine Coffee-house, Wall-street, which is decorated with a portrait of Doctor Colden, lieutenant governor of the province, who

* Besides making entry at the Custom-House, it is provided by a law of the State, that every master of a vessel arriving from a foreign country, or from any other of the United States, "shall within 24 hours after entering his vessel at the Custom-House, make a report in writing, on oath, to the Mayor, or in case of his sickness or absence, to the Recorder of the said city, of the name, age, and occupation of every person who shall have been brought as passenger in such ship or vessel on her last voyage, upon pain of forfeiting for every neglect or omission to make such report, the sum of 75 dollars for every alien, and the sum of 50 dollars for every other person neglected to be so reported as aforesaid." The master must also give bond, that none of his passengers shall become chargeable upon the poor rates of the city for the space of two years. If he permits an alien to come ashore before he grants this bond, he subjects himself to a penalty of 500 dollars. *Revised Laws of the State, vol. 2, p. 441.*

granted their charter. It was instituted on 5th April 1768, by twenty merchants in New-York, who formed themselves into a private association for the purpose of promoting and extending all just and lawful commerce; and for affording relief to decayed members, their widows and children. They obtained a charter on 13th March 1770, by which they are enabled to hold property to the value of 3000 pounds sterling per annum; and on the 13th April 1784, these privileges were confirmed and perpetuated by the State legislature. The Chamber of Commerce holds its annual meetings on the first Tuesday of May; and on the first Tuesday of every month there is also a general meeting, at which a committee of five is appointed to determine all mercantile disputes subsisting between the members; it being a settled law of the Chamber, that they shall "submit all disputed matters of accounts which they may be concerned in with each other to the final arbitration or determination either of the monthly committee, or of such of the members as may be chosen by the parties or the corporation collectively, on pain of being expelled the chamber."

Merchants and Insurance brokers only are eligible to become members of the Chamber of Commerce*.

* The Merchants of the city and colony having resolved, during the revolutionary war, not to import goods from Great Britain, the House of Assembly, on the 2d of May 1769, addressed to them the following vote of thanks, through their Speaker: "I have it in charge, from the General Assembly, to give the Merchants of this city and colony, the thanks of the House for their repeated, disinterested, public-spirited, and patriotic conduct, in declining the importation, or receiving of goods from Great Britain, until such Acts of Parliament as the General Assembly had declared unconstitutional and subversive of the rights and liberties of the people of this colony should be repealed."

THE POST-OFFICE.

The Post-office is situated at the corner of William and Garden-streets. It is a convenient brick building, without any thing remarkable in its appearance. The General-Post Office is at the seat of government; the offices in this and other States of the Union, amounting to 2450, being merely branches connected with it. The post roads are established by an act of Congress, and the post-offices by the post-master general.

The United States are divided into 400 routs, through which the mails are carried by contract. Between the great and commercial towns, they run *daily*; to the *capitals* of other States not commercial, *twice a week*, and to other places, *once a week*. Between the great commercial towns, the usual rate of posting is from 60 to 120 miles in 24 hours; on the cross roads, 40 miles. From Robbinstown on the N. E. extremity of the sea coast of the United States to St. Mary's on the S. E. extremity, there is a post road extending 1,733 miles; and from Washington to New-Orleans, another post road, 1,233 miles.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

<i>On Single Letters.</i> —For any distance not exceeding	} 8 cents.
30 miles	
Over 30, and not over 80 miles	10
Over 80, and not over 150 miles	12 1-2
Over 150, and not over 400 miles	18 1-2
Over 400 miles	25

Double Letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates.

Triple Letters, or those composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates.

Packets, or letters composed of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more other articles, and weighing one ounce, (avoirdupois) quadruple those rates, and in that proportion for all greater weight.

Ship Letters, not carried by mail, 6 cents.

Newspapers — Each paper carried not over 100 miles 1 cent.
Over 100 miles 1 1-2

But if carried to any Post-Office in the State where printed, whatever be the distance, the rate is 1 cent.

Magazines and Pamphlets are rated by the sheet.

Carried not over 50 miles 1 cent.
Over 50, and not over 100 miles 1 1-2
Over 100 miles 2

Every four folio pages, eight quarto pages, or sixteen octavo or lesser pages, are to be considered a sheet. Journals of the legislatures of the several States, are to be charged with pamphlet postage, although not stitched.

Post-masters are not to forward pamphlets in the mail, when it is very large, or where it is carried with great expedition, or on horseback.

The delivery of letters and Newspapers out of New-York post-office, on lawful days, is from sunrise to sun-set; on Sunday from 9 to 10, and from 1 to 2. *Letters* to be sent by mail, should be addressed in the clearest manner; and if the person for whom they are intended does not reside where there is an office, they should be addressed to the nearest office, and the name of the State ought never to be omitted. All letters going by *British Packets*, should be distinguished by the words *per packet*. *Trading* vessels to foreign ports usually have a letter-bag at the Tontine Coffee-house, in which letters may be put on paying one shilling for each. The postage of letters going out of the United States, must be paid for, if lodged at the post-office.

The cover of *Newspapers* should be left open at each end, and the number of free papers and those for subscribers endorsed on each packet; and all newspapers for each post-office, should be enclosed in one package; but not exceeding 20 in number. Any person enclosing a letter or written memorandum in any newspaper, forfeits five dollars, and the package is charged letter postage.

TIMES OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS.

Eastern Mail is closed every day throughout the year at 1-2 past 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrives every day at 4, A. M.

The mail despatched every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, is carried by the way of New-London to Boston, and returns by the same route, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday: and the mail of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, is conveyed by the route of Hartford, Springfield and Worcester, to Boston, and returns the same way on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Mails to Providence and Rhode-Island State, and New-Bedford, Mass. are closed every day with the eastern mail.

Southern Mail is closed every day in the year at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. and arrives every day at 6 o'clock, A. M.

Mails for post-offices on the main southern route, as far as Savannah, Geo. inclusive, are made up every day (Sunday excepted,) and on Sundays, mails are closed for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington city only.

Mails for the States of South Carolina and Georgia, except for offices on the main route to Savannah are made up every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrive three times a week.

Mails for Kentucky and Ohio States, and Indiana and Upper Louisiana Territories, are closed every Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mails for the State of Tennessee and Mississippi Territory, are closed every Saturday.

The mails for Orleans Territory are closed every Wednesday and Saturday—the time of its arrival is uncertain.

New-Jersey Mails.—Mails for Jersey city, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, Woodbridge, Amboy, New-Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, Burlington, N. J. and Bristol, Holmesburgh, and Frankford, Penn. are closed every day, (Sunday excepted,) and arrive every day, (Monday excepted,) with the Southern mail.

The mail to Newtown, N. J. via Morristown, Bordentown, &c. commonly called the Sussex mail, is closed and arrives every Monday with the Southern mail—and mails for Morristown, Newtown, Pittstown, N. J. are closed every Wednesday with the Southern mail.

The mail to Morristown, N. J. and Nazareth, Easton, and Wilkesbarre, Penn. is closed every Wednesday, at half past 8 o'clock, A. M.

The mail to Allentown, Freehold, Shrewsbury, and Middletown,

N J branching off eastwardly from the main southern route, commonly called the Monmouth mail; also the mail branching off southwardly from Trenton, via Bordentown, Mount Holly, &c to Haddonfield, and the mail branching off from the same place northerly, via Flemington, Pitestown, New Germantown, &c. to Hemstead, Penn. are closed every Monday with the southern mail.

Letters and newspapers destined for the other post offices in West Jersey, are put up daily in the Pennsylvania state mail, and distributed at Philadelphia

Switsure Mail—Mails for Springfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Somerset Court-house, Millstone and Ringoes N J. and New Hope, Jenkinton and Buckingham, Penn. are closed every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P M and arrive every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

*The Northern Mail**—is dispatched on the east side of the Hudson via Poughkeepsie to Albany is closed every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at half past 7 o'clock, A M. and arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, P M.

Mails via Hudson to Hillsdale, (N. Y.) and West Stockbridge, (Mass) are closed every Monday with the northern mail.

The mail on the west side of the Hudson via Hackensack, (N J) and Goshen, Kingston, &c (N Y) to Albany, is closed every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at half past 7 o'clock, and arrives every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, P M.

Mails via Kingston, (N. Y) Woodstock, Shondaken, Middletown, and Delhi, (N. Y) are closed every Saturday with the northern mail

Mails via Catskill, (N. Y.) for Canton, Freehold Windham, Blenheim, Stamford, Meredith, Unadilla, Oquago, Hapersfield, Walton,

* During the Steam-Boat season the *North River* Steam-Boat mails will be closed every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P M for Albany and Northern, and for the following intermediate towns on the Hudson River, to wit, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson: and mails will be received in return every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

The land mails to Albany, will be conveyed three times a week, as usual, on each side of the Hudson to all the offices between the two cities, except those above named.

In addition to the above, the land mail for Albany and Northern will be made up every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at half past 7 o'clock.

Chenango Point or Binghamton, Union, Oswego, Chemung, Newtown Painted Post, Lindsleytown, Bath, Roscommon, Ark, Canisteo, &c are closed every Saturday with the northern mail

Mails for Bennington and Western Vermont, are closed every day with the northern mail, and arrive twice a week

Letters and newspapers addressed to the British Provinces of Upper Canada, will be forwarded with the northern mail via Niagara, (N.Y.) and Lower Canada, by the eastern mail, via Suffield. (Con.) to Burlington, (Vt.) and also for New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in the mail for Maine District; provided the United States' postage be previously paid.

Letters and newspapers for Upper Canada are made up with the northern mail daily—and those for Lower Canada every Wednesday and Saturday.

Dover Mail—Mails for White Plains, Bedford, South East, Paterson, Pawlings, and Dover. (N. Y.) Ridgfield and Danbury, Con. are closed every Friday, at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. and arrive the same day in the morning.

Long Island Mail—is closed every Wednesday at 5 o'clock, P. M. and arrives the same day in the forenoon*.

BANKS AND BANKING HOUSES.

The premises occupied by these establishments are situated in Wall-street. They are plain, though very commodious and spacious, brick buildings. During the colonial government, there was no incorporated banks. On 11th April, 1732, the legislature enacted, that the Bank of "North America" should be a body politic and corporate *in this state*, and prohibited the establishment of other banks *during the war*. The banks and banking houses in the city alone are now 10 in number, exclusive of the branch of the National Bank.

General regulations. Upon notes or bills not having more than 60 days to run, the interest for discount is fixed at 6 per cent. per annum. The days of grace

* In the *Appendix* we have given the *rates* of the mail and other stages, with the *places* and *hours* of departure.

are three, upon which discount is taken at the same rate.

The person offering bills or notes to discount, must transmit these to the Cashier, inclosed in a sealed cover containing his name, one day previous to the discount.

Deposits of money may be drawn at pleasure, without expense; but no drafts paid beyond the actual deposit.

The Banks will present for payment, and collect free of expense, all bills or notes lodged with them; and in case of non-payment and protest, the charge only for protest to be made against the holder of the bill.

I. *The Bank of New-York* took its rise during the revolutionary war; but it was not till 21st March, 1791, that it did business as a corporate body. The charter then granted was for 20 years, and the capital stock was to consist of 950,000 dollars, divided into 1900 shares, of 500 dollars each. On the expiring of the charter, in May, 1811, it was renewed until the 2d Tuesday in May, 1820. The management is in the hands of a President, Cashier, and 14 Directors, who are appointed on the 2d Tuesday of May. Notes for discount must be sent in on Mondays and Wednesdays; and dividends are declared on 1st May and 1st November annually.

II. *Manhattan Bank.* This establishment was organized in 1799. The Manhattan Company obtained an act from the legislature, on the 2d of April that year, authorising them to supply the city with water, and, after completing the works for that purpose, to employ their surplus capital as a discount bank. They were authorized to raise a capital of 2,000,000 dollars, in shares of 50 dollars each, of which the Corporation of New-York was entitled to hold one hundred. The charter is unlimited as to time. The affairs of the company are managed by a President, Cashier, and 11 Directors, the city Recorder, for the

time, being always a Director. They are chosen on the first Tuesday in December. Wednesday and Saturday are the days for presenting notes for discount; and dividends are declared on 10th July and 10th December annually.

III. *Merchants' Bank.* This was originally a private company, who issued notes without being incorporated, from 1803 to 26th March, 1805, when they obtained a charter for 13 years, by which their capital was fixed at 1,400,000 dollars. The charter has been extended since to June 1st, 1832. The state of New-York holds 1,000 shares, which were presented to the state by the other stockholders as a fund for the support of public schools. The concerns of the company are regulated by a President, Cashier, and 13 Directors, the Treasurer of the state, ex officio, being always one. They are elected on the 1st Tuesday of June, and dividends are declared on 1st June and 1st December annually. Notes for discount must be offered on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

IV. *Mechanics' Bank.* The charter of this company is dated 23d March, 1810, to endure for 13 years. Its capital was originally fixed at 1,500,000 dollars; but in 1811 it was increased to 2,000,000 dollars. Its affairs are managed by a President, Cashier, Assistant Cashier, and 13 Directors, who are elected on the 1st Tuesday of April. Dividends are declared on 1st February and 1st August annually; and notes for discount are received on Tuesdays and Fridays.

V. *Union Bank.* This was originally the Jersey Bank, and did business at Pawlus Hook for some years before it removed here. It was incorporated in March, 1811. Its charter endures for 20 years, and its capital is fixed at 1,300,000 dollars. The management of its concerns is in the hands of a President, Cashier, and 10 Directors, who are elected on the 1st Monday of March. Dividends are declared on the 1st November and 1st May annually; and

Mondays and Thursdays are the days of offering notes for discount.

VI. *Bank of America*, was incorporated in 1812, the charter to endure for 20 years. Its capital stock amounts to 4,000,000 of dollars. Its affairs are conducted by a President, Vice-President, Cashier, and 13 Directors, who are chosen on the 1st Monday of May; and dividends are declared on 1st May and 1st November annually. The days of presenting notes for discount are Mondays and Thursdays.

VII. *City Bank*. This company's charter is dated in 1812. Its capital is 2,000,000 dollars, and its endurance is for 20 years. A President, Cashier, and 14 Directors, who are elected on the 1st Tuesday in June, have the management of its affairs; and dividends are declared on 1st May and 1st November annually. Saturday and Wednesday are the days of offering notes for discount.

VIII. *Phenix Bank*. This bank was originally chartered on 15th June, 1812, under the title of "New-York Manufacturing Company," with a capital of 700,000 dollars; the charter to endure for 20 years. The capital is now raised to 1,200,000 dollars. The concerns of the company are conducted by a President, Cashier, and 15 Directors, one of whom is appointed by the state. The annual election is on the 1st Tuesday of July. Notes for discount must be presented on Tuesday and Friday.

IX. *Saving Bank*. This is a private concern, recently established for the purpose of receiving deposits as low as *one dollar*. When they amount to 50 dollars, 6 *per cent.* interest is allowed. Below that sum, 5 *per cent.* The management is conducted by 29 Directors.

X. *Exchange Bank*. This establishment belongs altogether to an individual. It was formed in 1815 for the purpose of discounting notes at the legal interest of 7 *per cent.* The office is at 29 Wall-street.

XI. *Bank of the United States*. A branch of this

Bank was lately opened here. Business is transacted at No. 65 Broadway, under the management of 13 Directors and a Cashier. The Bank itself is at Philadelphia. It was incorporated, as a National Bank, on 3d March, 1816, and the capital was fixed at 35,000,000 dollars, divided into shares of 100 dollars each. The United States hold shares to the amount of seven millions of dollars, in 5 *per cent* stock. The charter to endure for 20 years.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

All the offices in which these Companies transact business except the Washington Insurance Company's office, are eligibly situated in Wall-street. They are 11 in number.

I. *New-York Insurance Company.* From the year 1796 to 2d April 1798, when it was incorporated, this company did business as a private co-partnery. Its capital stock is 500,000 dollars, divided into 10,000 shares of 50 dollars each. Its affairs are managed by a President, 2 Assistants, and 17 Directors, who are elected on the 2d Monday of January; and dividends declared on the 1st Monday of January and July annually. This company formerly did fire insurances, but it is now confined to Marine only.

II. *Mutual Insurance Company,* was incorporated on 23d March 1798, and its charter was renewed, for 15 years, in 1809. Its business is confined to fire insurances. Its capital is 500,000 dollars. The affairs of the company are conducted by a president, secretary, and 23 directors, who are appointed on the 1st Tuesday of April; and dividends are declared on the 1st Tuesday of May and November annually.

III. *Washington Insurance Company.* The office of this company is in William-street corner of John-street. It took its rise in 1801, but was not incorporated until 18th March 1814. Its capital is fixed at 500,000 dollars, in shares of 50 dollars each, and

it is confined by its charter to fire insurances. The management is in the hands of a President, Secretary, Surveyor, Clerk, and 17 Directors, who are elected on the 1st Tuesday of April annually.

IV. *Phoenix Insurance Company.* This company's charter is dated 20th February 1807, to endure 21 years. Its capital is fixed at 500,000 dollars, which it may reduce to 200,000 dollars, or increase to 1,000,000 dollars, if necessary. Shares 20 dollars each. Its affairs are managed by a President, Secretary, and 16 Directors, who are elected in January each year. The business of this company is confined to insurance against fire.

V. *Ocean Insurance Company.* This institution was formed March 2d, 1810. Its capital is 500,000 dollars, which it may increase to 750,000. A President, Vice President, Secretary and 20 Directors manage its affairs. They are elected on the 2d Monday of January; and dividends are declared on the 1st Monday of January and July annually.

VI. *New-York Firemen Insurance Company.* This company's charter is dated in April 1810, and its capital is 00,000 dollars. The managers are a President, 2 Assistants and 14 Directors, who are elected on the 2d Monday of November, and dividends declared on the 2d Tuesday of May and November annually.

VII. *Globe Insurance Company.* Its charter is dated March 18th, 1814, and its capital is fixed at 1,000,000 dollars, divided into shares of 50 dollars each. Its business is confined to fire Insurances. The management is in the hands of a President, Secretary, and 29 Directors, who are elected on the 2d Tuesday of February, and dividends declared on the 1st Tuesday of June and December annually.

VIII. *American Insurance Company of New-York,* was incorporated on March 1st 1815.—Its capital is 500,000 dollars. The managers are a President,

assistant president and 12 directors, who are elected on the 2d Tuesday of May annually.

IX. *National Insurance Company.* This institution was chartered 14th April, 1815, to continue for 20 years. Its capital amounts to 500,000 dollars, and the management is conducted by a President, Secretary, assistant President, and 17 directors, who are elected on the 2d Monday of January. Dividends declared on the 1st Monday of January and July annually.

X. *Pacific Insurance Company.* This company was incorporated April 14th, 1815, for marine Insurances only. Its capital is 500,000 dollars, in 10,000 shares of 50 dollars each ; its affairs are in the hands of a President, assistant and 15 directors, who are elected on the 3d Monday of January, and dividends declared on the 1st Monday of January and June annually. The charter to endure for 21 years.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

By the former practice, the citizens of New-York voluntarily engaged in taking the charge and management of the Fire Engines. It having been considered expedient, however, to place this department on a more permanent footing, the firemen were incorporated by the Legislature, and, by a law passed on April 12, 1816, it was enacted, that they should continue to be "a body corporate and politic, in fact and in name, until the 1st day of May, 1838."

By the rules and regulations of the Common Council a *Chief Engineer* is appointed, with a salary of 800 dollars per annum, to whom is confided the sole and absolute control over all persons belonging to the fire department ; the charge of the fire engines, fire buckets, engine houses, and all other fire apparatus. These he examines twice every year, and reports to the Common Council as to their condition, together with the names of the members of the dif-

ferent associations; which report is published in the newspapers every month of January. He also reports all accidents by fire, the number and description of the buildings destroyed or injured, the names and occupations of the sufferers, and the probable causes of the fire; which are registered by the City Inspector.

Fire Wardens are appointed by the Common Council; and attached to such company in the ward having an engine, as the Mayor judges proper. They receive a certificate of appointment under the seal of the Mayoralty. In every ward they form separate companies, choose, amongst themselves, a Foreman and Clerk, and make regulations for their own government. Vacancies are filled up on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, but none are eligible unless they have been firemen for 5 years. Firewardens proceed to the spot, on an alarm of fire, assist in procuring water to the engines, prevent the hose from being trodden on, and keep idle and suspected persons at a distance. In the months of June and December they examine all fire places, hearths, chimnies, stoves and pipes, ovens, boilers, kettles, &c. and if defective, order the owners immediately to repair them; penalty of non-compliance with these orders, 25 dollars. They also examine all buildings, livery and other stables, hay boats or vessels, and places where gunpowder, hemp, flax, tow, hay, rushes, firewood, boards, shingles, shavings, or other combustible materials may be lodged, and give orders for their removal or safe custody, under a penalty of 25 dollars. Reports of disobedience of orders to be made by the wardens to the Foreman, under a penalty of 10 dollars.

The *Firemen* are divided into companies, and choose a foreman, assistant, and clerk, out of their own number. Their duty is to convey the engines to where a fire breaks out, and to work them under the directions of the engineer. To accustom them to this, and to keep the engines in order, the firemen draw

them out, wash and clean them, in the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, and November: penalty of not attending a fire 3 dollars; of neglecting to cleanse the engines, 1 dollar, besides being liable to dismissal. Firemen also receive a certificate of appointment.

As distinguishing badges, at fires, the members of the Common Council carry a wand with a gilded flame at the top; the engineers wear a leathern cap, painted white, with a gilded front, and a fire engine blazoned thereon, and carry a speaking trumpet, painted black, with the words "Chief Engineer," "Engineer No. 1," &c. in white, painted on their caps. The fire wardens wear a hat, the brim black, the crown painted white, with the city arms blazoned on the front, and carry a speaking trumpet painted white; with the word "Warden" in black. The firemen have also their distinguishing badges.

When a building takes fire in the night, notice is immediately given, by the watchmen, to all the members of the Common Council, engineers, fire-wardens, foremen, and bell-ringers, within their districts. The watchmen call out "Fire!" the bells are set a ringing, and the inhabitants place lighted candles at their windows, to facilitate the passage through the streets: neglect of duty in watchmen, subjects to a penalty of one dollar.

Constables and Marshals of the city attend, with their staves of office, and obey the orders of the members of the Corporation, under a penalty of 10 dollars. No obstructions of vessels, or otherways, to be placed in the way of the floating engines on the river, under a penalty of 50 dollars.

Every householder having less than 3 fire-places, provides himself with one leathern bucket; 3 fire-places and less than 6, two leathern buckets; 6 fire-places and less than 9, four leathern buckets; and 9 fire-places and upwards, six leathern buckets, which are marked with the owner's name and residence. Eve-

ry brew-house, distillery, sugar-house, soap and candle manufactory, and ship-chandlery store, 9 leathern buckets; every bake-house and air-furnace, 6 leathern buckets, besides the dwelling-house. Each bucket holds 2 gallons of water, and must always be suspended and ready to be delivered and used for extinguishing fires when they occur. Penalty for neglect, 1 dollar 50 cents each bucket; refusing to deliver them on alarm of fire, 50 cents each bucket. The owner of a dwelling-house may deliver up one half of his buckets, as public buckets, for which he receives a certificate of exemption to that extent.

The occupier of every dwelling-house, in which a chimney, stove-pipe, or flue takes fire through *neglect*, is liable to a penalty of 5 dollars. Carpenters must cause their shavings to be carefully put away, every day after work, under a penalty of 5 dollars. To light a fire in any street, road, or lane, (except for boiling tar, not six feet from the end of the way,) subjects to a penalty of 10 dollars. Hay or straw in any stack or pile uncovered, within a certain district; and hay, straw, hemp, flax, shavings, or rushes, kept in any building, not built of stone and brick, and covered with tile or slate, within 10 feet of any dwelling house or chimney, subjects to a penalty of 25 dollars, and 10 dollars for every 24 hours they remain after notice of removal. To use a lighted candle or lamp in a stable, unless securely placed in a lantern, forfeits 10 dollars.

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

The Legislature of New-York, ever anxious to promote the welfare of the state, particularly as it regards its Manufactures, passed a law, on 22d March, 1811, by which it is enacted, that "any five or more persons who shall be desirous to form a company for the purpose of Manufacturing woollen, cotton, or linen goods, or for the purpose of making

glass, or for the purpose of making from ore, bar iron, anchors, mill irons, steel, nail rods, hoop iron and ironmongery, sheet copper, sheet lead, shot, white lead and red lead," might, on filing the proper certificates, be erected into a corporate body for the term of 20 years. This privilege was afterwards extended to manufactories of pins, Morocco leather, beer, ale or porter, and other useful domestic occupations. As another powerful stimulus to Manufacturing exertions, another law was passed, 9th April 1813, incorporating a company under the designation of

The Commission Company; the immediate object of which was declared to be "for the purpose of disposing of articles solely of American Manufacture, and to make loans thereon when deposited for sale." The capital stock is limited, by the charter, to 600,000 dollars, divided into shares of 50 dollars each. The management is placed in the hands of 9 directors, who are elected on the 1st Tuesday of November each year. The stock of the company is lent out on all articles manufactured in the United States, except salt, at the lawful interest of 6 *per cent.* and no commission is charged on goods deposited except upon actual sales. The company cannot legally employ its capital in purchasing goods, bills of exchange, stock or funds, nor in any bank or monied operations, but entirely in advances of money on American Manufactures, and selling the same on commission. States of accounts are laid annually before the stockholders, and dividends declared yearly or half yearly, in the option of the directors. Under these encouraging circumstances, the following manufactories have since applied for, and obtained, charters of Incorporation:—

Eagle Manufacturing Company. This company was incorporated on 26th April 1813, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton, woollen, and linen goods. With that view they erected an extensive

building at Greenwich, where they have a great number of people employed. Having neglected to provide by bye laws, for the election of directors for the second year, this company ceased to be a corporate body; but this was remedied by an application to the legislature, who continued the charter, on 28th February 1817, for 20 years from its original date.

North American Coal Company. The charter of this company is dated 6th April 1814. Its members "associated together for the great and important purpose of finding coal and other mines and minerals, and supplying the public with the same." In pursuit of those objects, and at great expense and personal labour, they, some time ago, became the proprietors, for long terms of years, of several parcels of land in the States of New-York, Connecticut, and New-Jersey, in which good coal was discovered, and since worked in considerable quantity. Their charter endures until 1st May 1834, and their stock is 750,000 dollars, divided into shares of 25 dollars each. The affairs of the company are regulated by a president and 10 directors, who are elected on the 1st Monday of May annually. A majority of the board constitutes a quorum.

Coal Company, was incorporated April 6th 1814, "for the purpose of exploring and working mines of coal and other valuable minerals, and for delivering at the city of New-York, coal for fuel at a reasonable price, from the Ohio river, or from any part of this State, or of the United States, wherever good coal may be most advantageously procured."—The capital of this company is not to exceed 700,000 dollars, divided into shares of 50 dollars each. Its affairs are managed by 12 directors, one of whom is president, who are chosen on the 2d Tuesday of June annually.

Copper Manufacturing Company. This company was instituted for the purpose of "carrying on and

perfecting the manufacture of copper and brass, and the construction of large copper works in general, in such parts of the State of New-York as they shall think most advantageous." The charter is dated April 9th 1814, by which the capital of the company is limited to 250,000 dollars, divided into 1000 shares of 250 dollars each. Six directors and a president, who are chosen on the first Tuesday of May annually, conduct the affairs of the company.

Patent Cloth Company. This company was incorporated 13th April 1814, "for the purposes of manufacturing of hair by itself, or hair mixed with any other material or materials." Their stock is limited to 400,000 dollars, divided into shares of 25 dollars each; and, in the event of there being any surplus stock, the company is authorized to employ it as a capital in manufacturing wool, cotton, or hardware only. The company's affairs are managed by 7 Trustees, one of whom is President, who are elected on the first Monday of June annually. The majority of the Trustees form a quorum.

"This corporation (observes the Collector of the State Laws,) will become of singular importance to society. The cloth to be manufactured, being in whole or part composed of *hair*, will, by its being more durable, become a good substitute for wool, &c. The cloth has stood the test of experiment, and bids fair to add another splendid evidence of the ever active inventive genius of America."

Patent Oil Company. This company was incorporated 15th April 1814, "for the purpose of pressing and straining oils, and separating fluids from solids, by means of a new and useful machine." The charter endures until 1st May 1828, and the stock limited to 100,000 dollars, divided into shares. The management is in the hands of the inventors, who are also patentees of the machine; and a meeting of stockholders is held on the 1st Wednesday of June annually, to establish bye laws, nominate a president,

&c. Contracts signed by the president are binding on the corporation.

Mining, Smelting, and Refining Company. By an act of the legislature, dated February 25th 1814, this company may hold a capital of the value of 500,000 dollars divided into shares of 100 dollars each, to be employed in "digging, mining, smelting and refining gold, silver, lead and copper ores, and for erecting a shot tower for the manufacturing of shot in the state of New-York, and for the purposes of establishing a factory for the making red and white lead." The company's affairs are under the management of 13 directors, one of whom is president, who are elected on the 1st Tuesday of June annually. A majority of the directors forms a quorum.*

Linen Company. The charter of this company is dated April 13th 1815. The capital stock is not to exceed 400,000 dollars, divided into shares of 100 dollars each, and employed in manufacturing flax, hemp, and other articles of a similar nature, into linen. The affairs of the company are in the management of 7 trustees, who are elected on the 1st of May annually.

Sterling Company was incorporated April 1st 1814, for the purpose of manufacturing iron and steel. Their capital is limited to 500,000 dollars, and the management of the company's affairs is in

* By a grant of the legislature of the State of Vermont, about 16 years since. Col. John A. Graham, for services rendered that State in England, obtained an exclusive privilege of mining, smelting and refining, all ores found in the said State, for the term of 35 years, excepting Bradley's mine. Col. Graham afterwards purchased one half of said mine, and a few years since formed a company in the city of New-York, under the name of *The Vermont Mining and Smelting Company*. To give effect to the objects of this company, the present act of incorporation was applied for and granted. *Laws of New-York, vol. 3, p. 24. b.*

the hands of 13 directors, one of whom is president, who are chosen on the first Tuesday of June annually. A majority of the directors forms a quorum.

Besides the above, the following incorporations for manufacturing purposes, are mentioned in the appendix to the 2d vol. of the *Revised Laws of the State*, as having been formed under the general act of March 22d 1811. The editor has given the *names only* of these incorporated bodies. We shall be glad to receive the *particulars* respecting them and of all other companies or institutions omitted in this work.

New-York American Fur Company, incorporated February 16th 1805.

———— Company for Manufacturing Paints and other articles, February 17th 1809.

———— Manufacturing Company, June 15th 1812.

———— Slate Company, March 23d 1810.

———— Sugar Refining Company, March 22d 1811.

It appears from *Stafford's General Table of Manufactures*, published in 1813, that, at that period, there were 3 looms at work in the city and county of New-York, which produced annually 2,540 yards of woollen cloth, and 217 yards linen: *Four* carding machines, which carded 7,200 lbs. of wool: *Two* cotton factories, employing 190 spindles. *Nine* tanneries, that tanned 26,800 hides for soles, upper leather, and calf skins: *Fifteen* breweries, producing 1,528,372 gallons of ale, porter and beer: *Eleven* distilleries, producing 377,298 gallons of different kinds of spirits: *Five* hatteries, which manufactured 5,100 hats: *Four* glass and iron furnaces, producing 710 tons of iron, all in the course of one year.

These establishments have greatly increased since, and to the number we can add type founders, brush makers, wire drawers, rope makers, besides those other useful trades, bakers, tailors, shoemakers, tin-smiths, house-carpenters, ship-carpenters, black-smiths, turners, printers, book-binders, candle-

makers, &c. which have existed here in great numbers, for many years and meet with good encouragement.

American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures. This society was organized in 1816. Its object is to give an impulse to national industry, by every possible and laudable means. The society lately published an energetic address, in which their views are fully and clearly developed. In this eloquent document, they call upon manufacturers and artists of every description to communicate all facts tending to the prosperity of domestic manufactures; they conjure agriculturists, and possessors of land to explore and determine their statistics, economy, geology, and topography; they invite merchants to aid in counteracting frauds upon themselves and the revenue; they solicit men of science to apply its principles to the useful arts of life; they call upon the soldier to participate in the country's civic triumphs; and upon the "fair daughters of Columbia" to disdain the fashions of foreign climes, to let their dress be national, and their ornaments of native manufacture.

By the constitution of the society, persons paying one dollar on admission, and the same sum annually, become members. They must be previously proposed by a member and balloted for. They then subscribe the constitution and are held pledged to promote the objects of the society. The officers are a president, 3 vice-presidents, 2 secretaries, and a corresponding committee of 12 members, who are elected annually, on the 4th Wednesday of November. The society meet in this city on the 4th Wednesday of November, February, May and August, in each year. Twenty members, exclusive of the president and secretary, form a quorum.

Since this society was formed, several others have

been organized, in different parts of the Union, with the same object, and keeping up a correspondence with the original institution. It is intended to apply to the legislature for its countenance and support, which when obtained, must greatly promote domestic manufactures, and, in a few years, render this country, already immensely rich in her internal resources, independent of all other nations. The object of the society is altogether national. It ought, therefore, to be supported by every inhabitant of the United States.

STEAM BOAT COMPANIES.

The great perfection to which these useful machines have been brought in this country, through the indefatigable and patriotic exertions of the much and justly lamented Mr. FULTON, a native of the United States, seems to claim somewhat more of our attention than the common run of improvements.

On no occasion did Mr. Fulton ever pretend to the discovery, that the application of steam would force a vessel through the water. He always readily and frankly admitted, that this was an idea entertained, and even made public, by many individuals, long before he was capable of thinking on the subject. But if he did not lay claim to the *invention*, he had an indisputable right to say, that with him alone originated the method of applying the principle, so as to produce *real utility*, which no projector before him had ever been able to attain.*

* It is very true, remarks the biographer of *Fulton*, that some ingenious attempts to propel boats by steam, had been made, long before *Mr. Fulton* thought of it, or rather before the time when we know that he had thought of it. Indeed, it is natural to suppose, that the possibility of applying this power to so desirable an object as navigation, would be one of the first thoughts that would occur when it was seen that it might be made to move machinery. From

It must be a matter of regret to every liberal mind, that Mr. Fulton did not reap the fruits of his ingenuity and talents. Needy speculators, both at home and abroad, unblushingly invaded his rights under the most frivolous pretences. It is some satisfaction, however, to find, that of all of the steam-boats set up in opposition to the rightful owner, not one of them can be said to be an useful improvement.

In the year 1798 it appears that the late Chancellor Livingston had constructed a steam boat on new principles, which he thought of a nature calculated to ensure success. Under that impression he applied to, and obtained from the legislature of New-York, an act vesting him with the exclusive right of navigating steam boats on all the waters within the territory or jurisdiction of the state of New-York, for the term of 20 years, on condition that he should build a boat within one year which would sail at the rate of 4 miles an hour. In this, however, Mr. Livingston did not succeed.

Afterwards, when minister in France, he formed an intimacy with Mr. Fulton, who had previously directed his attention to the subject, and, by their joint experiments, they succeeded in constructing a new boat, which fully answered their expectations. "This was done in the year 1803, at their joint expense, under the direction of Mr. Fulton; and so fully evinced the justice of his principles that it was immediately determined to enrich their country by the valuable discovery, as soon as they should meet

that time to this there have been many projectors, some of them ingenious and respectable: but most of them ignorant and presuming. In none of those, however, who have attempted this great object, were united those qualities and acquirements to which Mr. Fulton owed his success: that is to say, a genius for invention, mathematical and philosophical science, mechanical knowledge, and what is rare in combination with these, considerable practice. *Life of Fulton*, p. 122.

there, and in the mean time to order an engine to be made in England. On the arrival at New-York of Mr. Fulton, which was not till 1806, they immediately engaged in building a boat of, what was then considered, very considerable dimensions. This boat began to navigate the Hudson river in 1807; its progress through the water was at the rate of 5 miles an hour. In the course of the ensuing winter, it was enlarged to a boat of 140 feet keel, and 16½ feet beam. The legislature of the state was so fully convinced of the great utility of the invention, and of the interest the state had in its encouragement, that they made a new contract with Mr. Livingston and Mr. Fulton by which they extended the term of their exclusive right, for 5 years for every boat they should build, provided the whole term should not exceed 30 years.”*

The first steam boat, built according to the directions of Mr. Fulton, was launched in the spring of 1807, from a ship yard on the East river. “Nothing could exceed the surprise and admiration of all who witnessed the experiment. The minds of the most incredulous were changed in a few minutes. Before the boat had made the progress of a quarter of a mile, the greatest unbeliever must have been converted. The man who, while he looked on the expensive machine, thanked his stars that he had more wisdom than to waste his money on such idle schemes, changed the expression of his features as the boat moved from the wharf and gained her speed; his complacent smile gradually stiffened into an expression of wonder. The jeers of the ignorant, who had neither sense nor feeling enough to suppress their contemptuous ridicule and rude jokes, were silenced for a moment by a vulgar astonishment, which deprived them of the power of utterance, till the triumph of genius extorted from the incredulous multitude which croud-

* *Life of Fulton* p. 150—1.

ed the shores, shouts and acclamations of congratulation and applause.”*

Thus it is with the narrow minded and vulgar in every country. If any feeling actuates the one at the moment he condemns, it is that of envy: the conduct of the other flows from insensibility. It was the complete success of the invention, without any regard to the inventor, which drew from both the shouts and acclamations. Had it failed, the envious would have continued to hug themselves upon their superior wisdom, while the ignorant, if they ever ventured to open their lips, would not have been slow in pronouncing the inventor a fool.

The vessel, which had been launched in such auspicious circumstances, was called the *Clermont*, of 160 tons burden. Her first voyage was to Albany, and Mr. Fulton himself went a passenger. We have seen what the sentiments of those were who saw the *Clermont* launched, and who were aware of the use to which she was to be applied. The account of the impressions produced on the minds of those who were previously ignorant of her existence, on seeing her, for the first time, moving upon the waters, is equally interesting, and evinces the extended influence which superstition has acquired over the human mind.

“The *Clermont*, on her first voyage, arrived at her destination without any accident. She excited the astonishment of the inhabitants of the shores of the Hudson, many of whom had not heard even of an engine, much less of a steam boat. There were many descriptions of the effects of her first appearance upon the banks of the river: some of these were ridiculous; but some of them were of such a character, as nothing but an object of real grandeur could have excited. She was described by some who had indistinctly seen her passing in the night, to those

* *Life of Fulton*, p. 168.

who had not a view of her, as a monster moving on the waters, defying the winds and tide, and breathing flames and smoke. She had the most terrific appearance from other vessels, which were navigating the river, when she was making her passage. The first steam boats, as others yet do, used dry pine wood for fuel, which sends forth a column of ignited vapour many feet above the flue, and whenever the fire is stirred, a galaxy of sparks fly off, and, in the night, have a very brilliant and beautiful appearance. This uncommon light first attracted the attention of the crews of other vessels. Notwithstanding the wind and tide were adverse to its approach, they saw with astonishment that it was rapidly coming towards them; and when it came so near as that the noise of the machinery and paddles were heard, the crews, (if what was said in the newspapers of the times be true,) in some instances, shrunk beneath their decks from the terrific sight, and left their vessels to go on shore, while others prostrated themselves, and besought Providence to protect them from the approaches of the horrible monster, which was marching on the tides and lighting in paths by the fires which it vomited.”*

It would be useless to descant upon the great utility attending the introduction of steam boats. Their general use in Europe as well as in the United States, is the best proof that can be given of this. It is deserving of notice, however, that the accidents which have lately taken place in these vessels by the explosion of their boilers, have arisen, altogether, where machinery of a different construction from that introduced by Mr. Fulton, has been used. In no instance has any thing occurred, on board a steam vessel acting upon the principles which he adopted, to endanger the life of a single individual. Those therefore who may entertain prejudices against the use

* *Life of Fulton*, p. 173.

of steam boats, ought justly to discriminate between the productions of a man that have stood the test of experience, and obtained universal approbation, and those of a set of pretenders to discovery, who have introduced nothing new into their machines but what has proved highly injurious to society. It is in the contemplation of Congress, we understand, to regulate the construction of steam boats in such a way as to prevent the possibility of future accidents. We trust, that in this laudable effort, they will not lose sight of the interest of those who have the best right to enjoy the fruits of the unbounded zeal, the labour, and the talents, of the lamented FULTON.

The number of steam vessels built in the city of New-York, under the direction and superintendence, or according to the plan of Mr. Fulton, is 15. Of these the steam frigate *Fulton the First* is the largest. We have given some account of her under the head "**FORTS AND FORTIFICATIONS.**"—The tonnage of the others, except the last built, is from 118 to 370 tons. The *Chancellor Livingston*, launched in 1816, is 526 tons burthen. This vessel sails from New-York to Albany, and is the handsomest and largest passage boat impelled by steam in the world. She measures 165 feet in length, and about 50 in width. Her boiler, which is of copper, weighs 20 tons, and is of 80 horse power. There is ample accommodation for 200 passengers, besides births for 30 or 40 people employed about the vessel. On deck there is a ladies' cabin, handsomely and conveniently fitted up; captain's office, and mail office; also a baggage house, smoking and wash room, and births for common soldiers, all properly arranged and separate from each other. Below there are three sleeping cabins for gentlemen, the largest of which is also commodiously fitted up as a dining room for the use of the whole of the passengers. There is likewise a kitchen and pantry, every way adapted to their several uses. Notwithstanding the immense bulk of this vessel, and

the great weight she carries, she has been known to sail at the rate of 15 miles an hour, wind and tide in her favour. Her ordinary course, against wind and tide, is about 10 miles an hour.

The two boats employed between New-York and Jersey, "are called twin boats;" each of them being two complete hulls, united by a deck or bridge. They are sharp at both ends, and move equally well with either end foremost; so that they cross and recross without losing any time by turning about. He (Mr. F.) contrived, with great ingenuity, floating docks for the reception of these boats, and a means by which they are brought to them without a shock*."

"The last passage boat which was constructed under Mr. Fulton's directions, and entirely according to drawings and plans furnished by him, is the boat which navigates the sound from New-York to New-Haven. She is nearly 400 tons burden; built with uncommon strength, and is fitted up with great convenience and elegance. She is the first steam boat that had a round bottom like a ship. This form was adopted because, for a great part of her route, she would be as much exposed as she would be on the ocean. It was, therefore, necessary to make her a perfect sea boat. She passes daily and at all times of the tide, the dangerous strait of Hell-Gate, where, for the distance of nearly a mile, she often encounters a current running at the rate of at least 6 miles an hour. For some distance she has within a few yards of her on each side, rocks and whirlpools which rival Scylla and Charybdis even as they are poetically described. This passage, previously to its being navigated by this vessel, was always supposed to be impassable except at certain stages of the tide; and many a shipwreck has been occasioned by a small mistake in the time. The boat passing through these whirlpools with rapidity,

* *Life of Fulton*, p. 186.

while the angry waters are foaming against her bows, and appear to raise themselves in obstinate resistance to her passage, is a proud triumph of human ingenuity. The owners as the highest tribute they had in their power to offer to his genius, and as an evidence of the gratitude they owed him, called her **THE FULTON†.**"

The patron—the inventor are no more. But the names of **LIVINGSTON** and of **FULTON**, dear to fame, shall be engraven on a monument sacred to the benefactors of mankind. There generations yet unborn shall read,

GODFREY taught seamen to interrogate,
With steady gaze, though tempest tost, the sun;
And from his beam true oracle obtain.
FRANKLIN, dread thunderbolts, with daring hand,
Seized, and averted their destructive stroke
From unprotected dwellings of mankind.
FULTON, by flame, compelled the angry sea,
To vapour rarified, his bark to drive
In triumph proud, thro' the loud sounding surge*.

In the year 1815 a company was formed for the navigation of the East river under the denomination of

The Fulton Steam Boat Company. It is composed of many of the intimate friends of Mr. Fulton, from whom they acquired right to this navigation. Among these we find the name of *Cadwallader D. Colden*, the intelligent and respectable biographer of Fulton. The charter of this company is dated April 18th 1815, and endures until April 11th 1838. Their capital stock is 250,000 dollars, divided into shares of 500 dollars each. The management is in the hands of 5 directors, who are elected, on the 1st of May annually, by the stockholders.

† *Life of Fulton*, p. 190.

* *Gov. Morris Inaugural Discourse*: See *Life of Fulton* p. 364.

The York and Jersey Steam Boat Ferry Company.

This association existed for several years prior to 1814, under the name of "the Steam Boat ferry Company." They had rented from the city Corporation, and from the Jersey Company, for the term of 18 years from May 1st 1811, "the Powles Hook Ferry," on which they established the two boats, built on Mr. Fulton's principles, now plying between New-York and Jersey. On March 18th 1814, they obtained a charter of incorporation, under their present name, to endure for 15 years from the 1st of May thereafter. The capital stock of this company is 120,000 dollars, divided into shares of 100 dollars each; the members of the original association being entitled, in addition to their original subscriptions, to hold 10 shares each of the new stock. Every stockholder to the amount of 20 shares, has liberty to pass and repass this ferry with his family, servants, carriages and horses, free from any charge of ferriage. The affairs of the company are managed by 5 directors, who are chosen on the 1st Saturday of May annually. Their by-laws are subject to the review and alteration of the Common Council.

Brooklyn Ferry Company. The persons composing this association are not incorporated. It appears that the Common Council contracted, in the year 1813, with Mr. Fulton and Mr. Cutting, by which a steam boat was to be in operation on this ferry by the 1st of May following. This contract having been entered upon under the expectation, that permission would be granted to encrease the old rates of ferriage, an application to the legislature, was made by the Common Council, and an act obtained, March 4th 1814, by which the fare for a single passenger was raised from *two* to *four* cents. In other respects the old rates were confirmed*. Since then,

* See *Rates of ferriage and Regulations*, in the *Appendix*.

the same steam boat has continued to ply on this ferry. She is named, "The *Nassau Ferry Boat*;" her length is 73 feet 6 inches by 33 feet; her boiler 20 by 10, and 3 in depth; the cylinder of her engine 20, stroke 4—6; the diameter of her water wheel 12, and the length of her bucket 4. She usually crosses from one side to the other, in about 6 minutes.

BENEVOLENT, CHARITABLE, AND FRIENDLY INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

The institutions of this description are numerous, and, in general, highly creditable to their supporters. Those established for the purpose of affording pecuniary assistance, might, at first sight, seem to indicate great poverty; but, it will be found, that the class of society which they are intended to benefit, does not, when compared with other countries, bear an equal proportion to the population. Still there seems to be a defect in the mode of affording relief now prevailing in this city. While the hand of charity is kindly and widely stretched out, few seem to be aware of the evil which this has a tendency to produce upon the objects of it. Extreme cases may be supposed, and, no doubt, have occurred, where pecuniary aid has produced beneficial effects. But there are few exceptions to this principle, that when an individual once condescends to put himself on the footing of a pauper, he, from that moment, falls in his own estimation. The proud reflection, that he is an *independent man*, is henceforth destroyed, and he gradually becomes not only regardless of his former fair fame, but indifferent to his political rights, and a slave to the worst passions of degraded humanity.

The cure for these evils is plain and practicable: let the wants of no one, who is able to work, be supplied, unless he contribute to the general stock. Let an association be formed, for the purpose of giving employment to the poor, particularly during win-

ter, in those professions to which every member of society is obliged to have daily recourse. An establishment of this nature would not require a large sum to put it in operation. After this was done, it would afford *permanent* relief, and keep up, in the breasts of those whom it was intended to benefit, that respect which a *free* man ought always to entertain for himself. Here the numerous idle and dissipated children that infest the streets, would likewise be taught habits of *industry*, without which all the education in the world is of no avail; and even adults, who might not have acquired a mechanical trade in their youth, would with proper care, in such an institution, soon learn to employ themselves in some useful branch. At all events, any sort of employment would be preferable to idleness.

As a matter of policy, also, this is a measure which ought to be countenanced. It would relieve the public of a great proportion of the heavy contributions, which they are annually called upon to pay, for the relief of the poor, as well as of those donations which they are induced, from benevolent motives, privately to bestow upon the distressed. This sort of charity is, at best, of a temporary nature; the other would be lasting, while the condition of the poor would be more effectually meliorated, and society progressively improved.

The following benevolent institutions now exist in this city.—

Humane Society. This excellent institution was originally formed by a few philanthropic gentlemen as far back as 26th January, 1787. It was named the “Society for the relief of distressed debtors,” having then the melioration of the sufferings of that class only in view. In 1803 the name was changed to that which it now bears, and in 1806 it extended its plan so as to include the recovery of persons apparently dead from drowning. On 4th February, 1814, the society obtained a charter of incorporation.

"This," observes the Collector of the laws of New-York, "is the *first* institution of the kind in this state which has for its avowed object the relief of imprisoned debtors. A society of a similar title in the city of Albany has been instituted for the resuscitation of drowned persons, &c. but it is not blended with the other humane object of relieving imprisoned debtors."

The views of the Humane Society are now directed to the following branches: 1st, the support and clothing of debtors in prison, and, as connected with the former, the maintenance of a soup house establishment. 2d. The liberation of such debtors as are by law entitled to be discharged, and of such as are confined for small sums, and are peculiarly deserving of assistance. 3d. The distribution of soup to the poor in general, especially in cases of general public calamity. 4th. The resuscitation of persons apparently dead from drowning. A favourite object also of the society is to discourage the practice of street begging.

This institution was supported by casual donations for a considerable period. For some time, however, it has depended on annual subscriptions, which enabled the committee of management to erect a soup house, in which they were greatly assisted by a donation from the Corporation of this city of 600 dollars, and the lot of ground, in Tryon-street, on which the house is built. By their charter the society may hold an estate of the value of 3,000 dollars. Its affairs are managed by a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and a Committee of 21 members, who are elected annually. They meet statedly on the 1st Wednesday of every month. There is also a visiting Committee of three, who are appointed monthly, and whose duty it is to superintend the soup house, and to visit the debtors prison once, at least, every week.

In the *Appendix* will be found the *directions*, pub-

lished by the society, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned; and to prevent the fatal effects of drinking cold water.

New-York Dispensary, was incorporated April 8th, 1795, for the purpose of affording relief to the sick poor who, from peculiar circumstances, cannot avail themselves of the benefit of the hospital. The society may hold funds to the amount of 1,200 pounds annually. A subscription of 5 dollars constitutes a member for one year; 10 dollars for two years; and 50 dollars for life. An annual subscriber of 5 dollars is entitled, during that period, to place 2 patients on the Dispensary list, and for every 2½ dollars additional, another patient. Members for life, may have 2 patients constantly on the list.

The management of the institution is in the hands of 13 Trustees, who have stated meetings on the 3d Monday of every month; they also visit the Dispensary once a month. There is likewise 6 attending physicians, 6 consulting physicians, and an apothecary, annually elected by the trustees. The city is divided into six districts, to each of which a physician is allotted, whose duty it is to give constant attention to the poor. The other 6 are appointed to be called on in difficult or dangerous cases. They receive each an annual salary of 100 dollars. The apothecary, who must attend daily at the Dispensary, receives 250 dollars per annum. Persons wishing to be relieved must bring a certificate, signed by a contributor to the institution, that they are proper objects.

Vaccine, or Kine Pock, Institution. This establishment took its rise in 1802, and was countenanced by the most eminent physicians in New-York, who, greatly to the credit of the faculty, allowed no considerations of interest to obstruct the laudable attempt then making to eradicate the small pox, that terrific scourge of human nature. The countenance thus given to the institution soon rendered it of sufficient importance to induce the Trustees of the Dis-

pensary to take its affairs under their own management: since which, vaccine inoculation has been daily and successfully performed *gratis* on the children of the poor, by the physicians of that establishment. During the first year this society existed, there were 500 children vaccinated in New-York and New-Jersey; in 1812, there were 1000 in New-York and Massachusetts; the following year 2560 in New-York alone; and in 1814, in Connecticut and New-York, there were 4500; none of which died of the vaccine, or had taken the small pox, up to the end of the year 1815.*

Deaf and Dumb Institution. The object of this infant society is to afford "the necessary means of instruction to the deaf and dumb, and also to provide for the support and maintenance of those in that condition, whose parents are unable to maintain them during their course of tuition." It was incorporated April 15th, 1817, the charter to endure for 20 years. The real and personal estate is limited to 5,000 dollars per annum. The management is in the hands of a President, 2 Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and a Board of Directors, consisting of 20 members, who are elected annually. Two thirds, at least, of the Directors must be residents of the city and county, and 7 constitute a quorum.

Manumission Society. This society took its rise in 1785, and was incorporated 19th February, 1808. Its affairs are managed by a committee, the members of which are indefatigable in their efforts to meliorate the condition of the negro slaves in this state, by effectually obtaining those advantages for them which are already sanctioned by its laws, and by conferring on them a virtuous education. The fruits of their labour are every day appearing in the gradual diminution of slaves, who, through their unwearied exertions, are now enjoying the privileges of freemen,

* *Progress of vaccination in America by Dr. Fancher.*

and the advantages consequent on liberal instruction. The office bearers of the society are a President, 2 Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and a standing Committee, who have a Chairman. The officers of the school are a Board of Trustees, a Secretary, Chairman, and 7 Counselors. There is also a Committee of Correspondence, with a Chairman and Secretary; and a Committee of Ways and Means, with a Secretary.

Marine Society. On 12th April, 1770, this society was incorporated, and its funds limited to £3,000 sterling per annum. Its immediate objects are the improvement of maritime knowledge, and the relief of indigent masters of vessels, their widows, and orphans. The affairs of this institution are managed by a Committee of magistrates, merchants, and mariners, who appoint office-bearers annually, for giving more ready effect to the purposes of the institution.

Sailors' Snug Harbour. This is a commodious building, situated near the top of Broadway. It was originally devised by a Captain Randall, together with considerable property adjoining, for the purpose of maintaining worn out and decrepid seamen. With that view he executed a trust-deed on the 1st of June, 1801, by which he nominated the mayor and recorder of the city, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the president and vice-president of the Marine Society, and the senior clergymen of the episcopal and presbyterian churches, as trustees; and on the 6th of February, 1806, they obtained an act of incorporation. The property left by Captain Randall was originally estimated at 50,000 dollars. From its near vicinity and favourable situation, it has since greatly increased in value, and now affords a snug and comfortable asylum to those brave defenders of their country, who from age or honourable wounds, are no longer able to fight the battles of their country. By a recent act, the trustees are required to

report annually to the legislature, and to the Common Council, as to the state of their funds.

Shamrock Friendly Association, was formed in 1815, for the purpose of befriending emigrants on their arrival in the United States. This is done by giving them useful information, and procuring them employment. The society is composed chiefly of the natives of Ireland; but their views are not confined to country, politics, or religion. It is enough that the applicant is a *stranger*, to engage their attention. They have already procured employment for upwards of 1,200 individuals in various parts of the country. Having a regular correspondence and connexion with most of the Irish societies in the union, they are enabled to act at a distance with great effect.

During last year, the society published a useful pamphlet, entitled “Hints to Emigrants from Europe who intend to make a permanent residence in the United States.” It has been re-published in the United States and in Europe; and contains valuable information, which ought to be known by every stranger on his arrival here:—It considers, “1st, what relates to his *personal* safety in a new climate; 2d, his interests as a *probationary* resident; and 3d, his future rights and duties as a member of a free state.” On the most interesting and important subject to the generality of emigrants, viz. *employment*, it gives the following correct information:

“Industrious men need never lack employment in America. Labourers, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, stonecutters, blacksmiths, weavers, turners, farmers, curriers, taylors and shoemakers, and the useful mechanics generally are always sure of work and wages. Stonecutters now receive in this city (New-York) 2 dollars a day, equal to 9 shillings sterling; carpenters 1 dollar and 87½ cents; bricklayers 2 dollars; labourers from 1 dollar to 1 and a quarter; others in proportion. At this time (July, 1816)

house carpenters, bricklayers, masons and stonecutters are paid 3 dollars per day in Petersburg, Virginia. The town was totally consumed by fire about a year since, but it is now rising from its ashes in more elegance than ever. Mechanics will find employment there for, perhaps, two years to come.”—“ There are not many of the laborious classes whom we would advise to reside or even loiter in great towns, because as much will be spent during a long winter as can be made through a toilsome summer, so that a man may be kept a moneyless drudge for life.”—“ Men of *science*, who can apply their knowledge to useful and practical purposes, may be very advantageously settled; but *mere literary scholars*, who have no profession, or only one which they cannot profitably practice in this country, do not meet with much encouragement; in truth, with little or none, unless they are willing to devote themselves to the education of youth.”

This institution is conducted by a president, two vice-presidents, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, and a committee of superintendence, consisting of four members, who are elected annually.

The Society of *Tammany or Columbian Order*, was instituted on the 9th April, 1805, for the purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed generally. It consists of persons in the higher ranks of life, who hold regular meetings in Tammany Hall, corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets. The society is incorporated, and the annual stock they are allowed to possess for charitable purposes, is limited to 5,000 dollars. This association derives its name from an Indian chief called *Tammany*, no less celebrated for his valour than for his benevolence and humanity.

Society of Cincinnati, hold their meetings at Washington Hall, Broadway. It is composed of citizens, who, after having fought in the armies of the repub-

lic during the revolutionary war, returned on its termination to their former employments. This resemblance to the Roman dictator *Cincinnatus*, induced these military veterans to form themselves into a society bearing his name, for the purposes of general benevolence. They have frequent meetings to celebrate public events connected with the revolution, and to felicitate each other on the part which they took in that memorable struggle.

Provident Society, was incorporated February 16, 1805, for the purpose of establishing a fund to support infirm members, and their widows and children, on their decease. Their capital is limited by their charter to 10,000 dollars.

Mutual Benefit Society, *Benevolent Society*, and *Albion Benevolent Society*, were incorporated by the same act which established the *Provident Society*. Their funds are restricted to the same amount, and their application is similar.

Female Society, for the relief of poor widows with small children. This society was instituted for the purpose, as its title imports, of affording relief to destitute widows and their small children. It commenced its benevolent proceedings in the end of the year 1797, but it was not 'till April 2, 1802, that an act of incorporation was obtained; this was to endure until March 1, 1810; and, on the April following, it was extended to a longer period. The society, which is altogether composed of females, seldom affords relief in money. This is chiefly done in necessities, and the greatest care is taken to ascertain that the persons to whom this is granted, are fit objects of their charity. They even find employment for such as are disposed to engage in it. They may hold funds to the amount of 50,000 dollars, applicable only to the purposes of the institution, the affairs of which are conducted by 2 directresses, a secretary, treasurer, and 12 managers.

Society for the relief of Distressed Firemen. This

society is composed of the members belonging to the "Fire Department of the city of New-York," who obtained a charter March 20, 1798, to continue for 20 years. Its estate is limited to 20,000 dollars, which is applied to the relief of indigent or disabled firemen; the surplus, if any, to be employed, under the direction of the Common Council, in extinguishing fires in the city. The affairs of this institution are managed by a president, treasurer, secretary, collector, and 9 trustees.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. This society has a hall corner of Broadway and Park-Place, called the "Mechanics'-Hall, which is occupied as a hotel. Here they hold their meetings, which have in view the relief of decayed and distressed mechanics and tradesmen. The society was incorporated March 14, 1792, and they obtained a renewal of their charter April 3, 1811.

House Carpenters' Society. This society was instituted March 14, 1806. Its charter limits its funds to 10,000 dollars, which are solely applied to the relief of sick and infirm members, and their widows and children.

Masonic Societies. The principal object of these societies, so universally spread over the civilized world, is too well known to require any illustration here. In New-York they have erected a neat and convenient building, where several of the lodges meet, called *St. John's Hall*, in honour of their tutelary saint. The following is a list of the lodges constituted in this city, with the times and places of their meeting:

Grand Lodge, the 1 Wed. in Mar. June, Sept. and Dec. in the City Hotel. Election of officers at June meeting.

Grand Steward's Lodge, last Wed. in Feb. May, Aug. and Nov. City Hotel.

St. John's Lodge, No. 1, the 2 & 4 Thurs. at Tammany Hall.

Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, 2 & 4 Mon. do.

St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 3, 2 & 4 Frid. do.

St. John's Lodge, No 6, 2 & 4 Wed. at St. John's Hall.

Hiram Lodge, No 7, 1 & 3 Tu. do.

Holland Lodge, No. 8, 1 & 3 Tu. City Hotel.

Trinity Lodge, No. 10, 2 & 4 Mond St John's Hall.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 11, 2 & 4 Wed. Tammany Hall.

L'Union Francaise Lodge, No. 14, 1 & 3 Frid do.

Abram's Lodge, No 15, 1 & 3 Mond. St. John's Hall.

Washington Lodge, No. 16, 1 & 3 Tu. Tammany Hall.

Warren Lodge, No 17, 1 & 3 Thurs. do.

Adelphi Lodge, No. 18, 1 & 3 Thurs. City Hotel.

Fraternal Lodge, No. 31, 1 & 3 Mond. Tammany Hall.

Morton Lodge, No. 50, 1 & 3 Wed. 55 Nassau-street.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 132, 1 & 3 Wed Tammany Hall.

Benevolent Lodge, No. 142, 2 Frid 55 Nassau-street.

Clinton Lodge No. 143, 2 & 4 Tu. Tammany Hall.

New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 153, 2 Tu. Manhattanville.

Since the establishment of the Common School Fund the Masonic Societies of New-York have created a fund for the education of the children of destitute Masons, sufficient to entitle them to the annual allowance set apart by the legislature. This is altogether independent of the usual donations of the different lodges for charitable purposes.

German Society. The charter of this society is dated 6th April 1814, to continue for 21 years. It was instituted for the purpose of giving pecuniary aid to German emigrants, and assisting such other natives of that country and their descendants, as might be reduced in their circumstances. The affairs of the society are managed by a Committee and office bearers regularly chosen; and its funds are limited to 25,000 dollars.

St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, and St. George's Societies. These are associations of Scotch, Irish and English, who meet together chiefly for the purpose of encouraging social intercourse. They are not incorporated, nor have they any established funds; but when cases of distress occur, they are always ready to give assistance by voluntary donations.

New-England Society, consists of the natives of, or descendants from, the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont. Their objects and institution, nearly resemble those of the three preceding Societies.

Assistance Society. This society was organized in 1808, and incorporated 17th February, 1810. It was instituted "for relieving and advising sick and poor persons in the city of New-York." It may hold real and personal estate to the amount of 25,000 dollars, and the charter endures till 1st December 1825. The management is conducted by a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, 2 stewards, and a committee of 9 members, who are elected on the 1st Wednesday of December annually.

Butcher's Benevolent Society. This society was incorporated 3d March 1815, to continue for 15 years. It may hold an estate not exceeding 5,000 dollars, to be applied to the relief of indigent and distressed members, their widows and orphans. The affairs of the society are conducted by a president, vice president, treasurer and secretary.

Aged, Indigent, Female Society. This society was instituted in the beginning of the year 1814, and incorporated March 10th 1815, to continue 15 years. It consists entirely of female subscribers, of two dollars each per annum. Its object is the relief of respectable, aged, indigent females, and it may hold an estate to the amount of 100,000 dollars. The affairs of the society are intrusted to the management of a board of Trustees, composed of a first and second directress, treasurer, secretary and 12 managers, who are chosen annually on the last Thursday of November.

Female Association. The members of this society consist of young females connected with the respectable body of *Friends*. Their charter is dated March 26th 1813, to continue 20 years. Their objects are the visiting and assisting the poor sick, and obtain-

ing instruction for the children of such persons as are not provided for, and who do not belong to any religious society. They may hold property of the value of 40,000 dollars. Females subscribing 5 dollars per annum become members. The affairs of the association are conducted by a board of 12 Trustees, who are elected on the 1st Monday of June annually. This society, by a special clause in the act of incorporation, is entitled to a share of the Common school fund.

Widows' Fund Society, was incorporated March 10th 1815, for the relief of the widows and children of deceased clergymen of the reformed protestant Dutch Church in the United States. It may hold funds to the amount of 2,500 dollars per annum, and the management of its affairs is in the hands of 9 Trustees, a President, vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary, who are elected on the 1st Tuesday of June annually. Ten members of the Society form a quorum.

Pilots' Charitable Society. The object of this society is "for the relief of distressed and decayed pilots, and of pilots' widows and children." It was incorporated April 11th 1817, and may hold real and personal estate to the amount of 3000 dollars per annum. Its affairs are managed by a President, vice President, Treasurer, Secretary and 5 Trustees, who are elected on the 1st Monday of February annually.

Female Assistance Society, was incorporated April 11th 1817, "for the relief of sick poor women and children." It consists of females only, and endures till the second Monday of November 1830. Its funds are limited to 3,000 dollars; and the management is in the hands of a directress, second directress, Treasurer, Secretary and 12 Managers, and as many assistants as shall be deemed necessary. Office bearers elected on the second Monday of November.

Roman Catholic Benevolent Society. The charter of this society is dated April 15th 1817. It was instituted "for the humane and laudable purposes of assisting and relieving the poor, and of protecting and educating orphan children." Its real and personal estate is limited to 2,500 dollars per annum. The management is confided to a President, 3 vice Presidents, Secretary, 2 assistant Secretaries, Treasurer and 13 members, who are elected at Whitsun Monday annually. Members to subscribe no greater sum than 3 dollars yearly, and 21 assembled at any meeting have power to transact business.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

If the piety of a nation is to be estimated according to the number of its religious institutions, then, indeed, may the citizens of New-York be considered a pious and religious people. There are no less than 53 places of public worship within the city, besides 32 other establishments, all devoted to religious purposes. Making allowances for the infant state of American institutions, we question much if any country in Europe, could, with the same population, exhibit so great a number. But be that as it may, it has been questioned whether this vast and rapid extension of theology has rendered mankind more liberal-minded or less avaricious and ambitious, than their brethren on the other side the Atlantic? We do not profess to be able to determine this question; but of this we are pretty certain, that the free toleration which the law allows to all sects and parties in the Union, the equal protection held out to every man, whatever may be his religious sentiments, and the discountenance uniformly given to every attempt at introducing a national religion, has completely overthrown the hypothesis, of those who have pretended, that no political institutions, not

even virtue itself, can be safe without an *established Church* !*

Previous to the revolution, it appears, that "the public attention was principally engrossed in religious controversies. In the time of Governor Fletcher, the episcopalians were favoured with a partial establishment in this and three of the neighbouring counties. This exceptionable measure excited *much uneasiness*, and a proposition to establish bishops in America was resisted with great zeal, and produced a *long and violent polemic war*, which was conducted with great talents. Our Dutch ancestors were *agitated* about a question relative to their own church; whether their clergy might be ordained in this country without the sanction of the classis of Amsterdam. The French and presbyterian churches were also *torn asunder by internal feuds*."†

This struggle between the clergy of those days and the flocks committed to their charge, will not appear very extraordinary when the great advantages which the former had in view, are taken into consideration. In England alone the *annual reve-*

* Professor Marsh says, that *national religion* must always mean the religion established by law. So say the Quarterly Reviewers: so said *Percival*, though Grattan pretended not to apprehend the propriety of an expression as applied by that pious minister to Ireland, where the religion *established by law* does not count the *people* among its believers. But the law authorises this, and judge Blackstone tells us that the law is *omnipotent*. So is the vote of the House of Commons. On 14th May 1811 they resolved that a one pound bank note, and one shilling, was equal in value to one guinea in gold, and on 11th Dec. 1812, they re-affirmed this, though, at that very time, Jews and others were under prosecution for selling guineas for 27 shillings and upwards. We must doubt if the Rajah, mentioned by Buchanan, who erected a college for Hindoos, Mahomitans and Christians, would understand *national* as those understand it in Britain and Ireland.

† *Tran. of Lit. and Phil. Society of N. Y.* p. 34

nues of the church amount to within a trifle of *seven million* of dollars!—Had the contest terminated in favour of the clergy here, the door would have been opened to the acquisition of similar wealth. Bishops would have been seen, as in Europe, arrogating the power and dignity of princes, rolling in affluence, idleness and luxury, at the expense of those who labour for a subsistence. Happily for humanity, the pretensions of these men were strangled in their birth, by that watchful spirit of liberty, which has uniformly characterized the people of this country in every part of their history.

At the revolution, an insurmountable barrier was placed against the encroachments of all ambitious priests. One great object of the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, entered into by the different States, on 17th November 1777, was to afford protection “against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of *religion*.” The 38th and 39th sections of the Constitution of this State, are still more explicit: “And whereas we are required by the benevolent principles of rational liberty, not only to expel civil tyranny, but also to guard against that *spiritual oppression* and *intolerance*, wherewith the *bigotry* and *ambition* of *weak* and *wicked* priests and princes have scourged mankind. This convention doth further, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of this State, *ordain, determine* and *declare*, that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall for ever hereafter be allowed within this State to all mankind: Provided that the liberty of conscience hereby granted, shall not be so construed as to excuse *acts* of licentiousness, or justify *practices* inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State.” “And whereas the ministers of the gospel are, by their profession, dedicated to the service of God, and the cure of souls, and ought not to be diverted

from the great duties of their function ; therefore no minister of the Gospel, or Priest of any denomination whatever, shall at any time hereafter, under any pretence or description whatever, be eligible to, or capable of holding any civil or military office or place within this state."

While the inhabitants of the United States continue to respect those political institutions which it cost so much to establish, they need be under no apprehensions of having institutions imposed upon them which, under the pretence of maintaining the *sacred* rights of kings and priests, have in all ages, deluged the earth with tears and with blood. The clergy of this city have acquired the character of being intelligent and liberal. This will always ensure them respect. But if the people themselves imbibe fanatical and superstitious notions, or play the part of hypocrites, where is the security that this will not lead to the introduction of a spiritual domination? Where the mass is corrupted, how can any of its parts escape contagion? Of what avail are the exhortations of the liberal and the learned, if men voluntarily embrace the fetters of superstition?

Although the legislature could not, consistent with the general welfare, do otherwise than declare against giving a preference to any sect or party, it was not insensible of the protection to which the property of every religious society was entitled. They had erected numerous places of worship, at great expense, and accumulated funds to a considerable amount. These required to be placed under proper management. Under the colonial government a law was passed, 6th April 1784, incorporating religious societies, by which powers were given to Trustees to manage their *temporal* concerns, and the system, with but few alterations, has continued down to the present time*. The last general act was passed on 5th April 1813. It enacts, that the majority of

* Revised Laws of the State of New-York, vol. ii.

any congregation may choose not less than three nor more than nine persons, as Trustees for the management of its temporalities; the annual value of which is limited to 3000 dollars, except some old established societies therein enumerated, who are allowed to hold stock, some to the extent of six thousand, some of eight thousand, and others of 10,000 dollars annually. In this city there are the following

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND MEETING HOUSES.

Episcopalians—12.

1. Trinity Church, Broadway.
2. St. Paul's Church, do.
3. St. John's Church, Hudson-square.
4. St. George's Chapel, Beekman-street.
5. Christ's Church, Ann-street.
6. St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant-street.
7. Du St. Esprit Church, Pine-street.
8. St. Stephen's Church, Broome-street.
9. St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale.
10. Grace Church, Broadway.
11. Zion Church, Mott-street.
12. St. James' Church, Hamilton-square.

Presbyterians—6.

1. Wall-street.
2. Beekman-street.
3. Rutger's-street.
4. Cedar-street.
5. Spring-street.
6. Orange-street.

Reformed Presbyterians—1.

Chamber-street.

Associate Presbyterians—1.

Nassau-street.

Associate Reformed Presbyterians—3.

1. Cedar-street.
2. Pearl-street.

3. Murray-street.

Reformed Dutch—7.

1. South Church, Garden-street.
2. Middle Church, Nassau-street.
3. North Church, William-street.
4. Sugar Loaf-street.
5. Haerlem-street.
6. George-street, Greenwich.
7. Bloomingdale-road.

Roman Catholics—2.

1. St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street.
2. St. Patrick's Church, Prince-street.

German Reformed—1

Nassau-street.

Evangelical Lutheran—1.

Frankfort-street.

Methodists—6.

1. John-street.
2. Forsyth-street.
3. Duane-street.
4. Allen-street.
5. Greenwich.
6. Bowery.

African Methodists—2.

1. Zion Church, Leonard-street.
2. Asbury Church, Elizabeth-street.

Moravians—1.

Fulton-street.

Universalists—1.

Pearl-street.

Baptists—4.

1. Gold-street.
2. Fayette-street.
3. Mulberry-street.
4. Broome-street.

Abyssinian Baptists—1.

Anthony-street.

Friend's Meeting Houses—3.

1. Pearl-street.

2. Liberty-street.

3. Manhattanville.

Hebrew Synagogue—1.

Mill-street.

TOTAL, 53—SECTS 17.

The places set apart in New-York for religious worship, are, in general, built upon the same model as those in Europe, although, from the idea of a *national*, or *established* religion being discountenanced here, they bear a chosen resemblance to what may naturally be supposed formed the temples of the primitive christians. Here there are no magnificent cathedrals, decorated with paintings, or other votive gifts, the fruit of superstition, and the objects of temptation to the covetous in every rank of life—Neatness and convenience have not been overlooked; nothing bespeaks meanness or poverty. Ostentation seems, indeed, to have been as much avoided in the erection of the churches and chapels of this city, as in that of any other of her public buildings.—To enter into *detail*, respecting these, would be an idle and unprofitable task. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to a description of the most prominent.

The corporation of Trinity Church includes *Trinity Church*, *St. Paul's* and *St. John's*, the most valuable endowments in the city.

Trinity Church is a Gothic structure of grey stone, situated on the west-side of Broadway, immediately opposite to Wall-street. It was originally founded in 1696; and enlarged and beautified in 1737.—During the revolutionary war it was burnt down by the conflagration, which the enemy lighted up, and which destroyed many buildings on the western side of Broadway. In 1783 it was rebuilt in its present form.—It is remarked that the spire is the most indifferent in its appearance of any in the city, and the architecture no way corresponding to the rest of the building.—There is an extensive Cemetery belong-

ing to this church, which is crowded with monuments and tomb stones.

St. Paul's, which also fronts Broadway, is a very handsome structure of grey stone, principally of the corinthian order. It was built in the year 1765. In length it measures 90 feet and in breadth 70 feet. The spire rises to the height of 234 feet; 100 feet of which is of stone and the rest wood, with a covering of tin. It has a clock and bell, and is surmounted with a gilt vane. The principal entrance is in the east end or front. Here there is a pediment, and fluted colonade of brown stone, with corinthian capitals. A figure in wood of St. Paul adorns the front, and underneath, in the centre of the building there is a marble monument erected by Congress, to the memory of Major General Richard Montgomery, aged 37 years, who was killed in the attack of Quebec, 31st December, 1775.

Inside the church, there are eight cut chrystal chandeliers, hanging from the ceiling for lighting it up. The pulpit and altar are hung with crimson silk damask. Over the altar piece are the two tables of the law, surmounted by a triangular representation of the Deity, and on the opposite end there is a well-tuned and handsome organ. In other respects the interior has a very neat and pleasing aspect; it is estimated to contain about 4,000 persons.

There is a cemetery attached to this building, in which there are a number of marble tombstones, and monuments. Near the bottom is one erected to the memory of the French general Rochefontaine, who fought in the service of the United States during the revolutionary war. He died in this city January 30th, 1814. The space occupied by the church and the cemetery is 400 feet long and 180 feet wide. In front it is closed in with an iron railing; the remainder is surrounded by a substantial brick wall.

St. John's Church resembles *St. Paul's* in its general appearance and formation. From its being of a more modern date, and the ornamental part somewhat improved, it has a lighter appearance. They seem, however, to have been constructed upon the same model. Their dimensions are nearly similar, as is also the number of persons which they contain. The cemetery of *St. John's* is much smaller than *St. Paul's*, nor has it been yet used for burying the dead.

The Presbyterian Church in Wall-street, is a handsome modern building of brown stone, with a spire, of the corinthian order. This is the first presbyterian church of New-York. It was founded in 1719, enlarged in 1748, and rebuilt in 1810. The *Brick Meeting*, so called from the materials of which it is constructed, situated in Beekman-street, and the church in Rutger's-street, both in the presbyterian connection, have also spires, and are fitted up on a modern and convenient plan to accommodate several thousands of hearers each.

The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Murray-street, is the only other place of religious worship ornamented with a spire. This is a handsome modern structure, capable of containing nearly 4,000 people.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The New-York Missionary Society. The parent stock, was formed in the year 1796. It is composed principally of members of the presbyterian denomination, including the Reformed Dutch Church. Its concerns are conducted by a board of directors, 21 in number, a president, 4 vice-presidents, treasurer, corresponding secretary, and clerk, who are elected on the 1st Tuesday of April annually. They hold regular meetings on the first Monday of every month at No. 10 Garden-street. The principal de-

sign of this society is to evangelize the Indian Tribes on the borders of the United States.

The Young Men's Missionary Society. This association was formed in January 1809 under the name of the "Assistant New-York Missionary Society," with the view to aid the parent institution. It is composed of men professing the same principles, and under 45 years of age. In February 1816, it withdrew its support from the old society, to employ its resources in propagating the gospel among the *white* inhabitants of this country. Not satisfied with accomplishing this, they differed among themselves on some doctrinal points, which occasioned a secession that led to the formation of the

New-York Evangelical Society of Young Men. After all, the general object of this society is avowed to be the same as that from which it sprung.

The United Foreign Missionary Society, was organized on 28th July 1817, "in consequence of a recommendation of the General Assembly of the presbyterian church, the General Synods of the reformed Dutch, and Associate Reformed churches. Its object is to spread the gospel among the Indians of North America, the inhabitants of Mexico, and South America, and in other portions of the heathen and anti-christian world." Its affairs are conducted by a president, 6 vice-presidents, a corresponding and recording secretary, a treasurer and 12 managers, who are elected on the Wednesday preceding the second Thursday of May annually. The office bearers meet on the 4th Monday of every month.

The New-York Baptist Missionary Society and the

New-York Baptist Female Society, are recent institutions for promoting *Foreign Missions*. There is also a

New-York Baptist Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society.

The Magdalen Society of New-York, was formed in January 1812. Its affairs are conducted by a president, vice-president, a treasurer and secretary, who are elected on the 2d Monday of January annually. The office bearers meet regularly once every month.

The Society for supporting the gospel among the poor in the city of New-York. This society was instituted in November 1813, "for the purpose of maintaining a stated preacher to the Alms-house, Hospital, Bridewell, Prisons and other receptacles of the indigent and wretched, who are not otherwise supplied with the stated ministrations of the gospel." Its affairs are managed by a president, secretary, treasurer, and 6 trustees, who are elected on the 1st Wednesday of December annually, and have quarterly meetings on the 1st Tuesday of February, May, August, and November.

The Female Missionary Society. This was instituted in the year 1816, "for the purpose of employing a missionary among the ignorant and destitute of this city and its immediate neighbourhood." The business of this society is conducted by a directress, second directress, treasurer, secretary, and 10 managers, who meet on the 2d Monday of May and November to transact business. They have also prayer meetings on the first Tuesday of June, September, December and March, annually.

The American Society for Evangelizing the Jews, was instituted 30th December 1816. Its management is conducted by a president, vice-president, 2 secretaries, a treasurer, and 7 managers, who are elected on the last Monday of December annually. The office bearers meet regularly on the 3d Thursday of every other month beginning with January.

Besides the above, there is an *Episcopal Society*, instituted for the purpose of procuring funds for the Committee of Missions of the protestant episcopal church of this diocese.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

The American Bible Society. This was instituted in May 1816, by a convention of delegates from Bible Societies in different parts of the United States. Its affairs are conducted by a board of managers, consisting of 36 laymen, of whom 24 must be residents of the city of New-York, or its vicinity. They hold stated meetings on the first Thursday of every month.

The N. Y. Bible and Com. Prayer Book Society, was instituted in September 1809. Its affairs are under the management of the Bishop of the diocese, who is president *ex officio*, and by ministers and lay members of the protestant episcopal church.

The N. Y. Bible Society, an auxiliary to the American Bible Society, took its rise in November 1809. Its concerns are conducted by a president, 6 vice-presidents, 2 secretaries, a clerk, treasurer, and 31 managers, consisting of the various religious denominations in the city. The anniversary meeting of the society is on the first Monday of December, and the office bearers hold stated meetings on the 3d Monday of every second month, beginning with January.

The Auxiliary N. Y. Bible Society. This society was instituted 28th June 1813. Its affairs are managed by a president, 4 vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, clerk and 17 directors, who have stated meetings on the 3d Mondays of February, August and November. This society is also auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

The Auxiliary N. Y. Bible and C. P. B. Society, was instituted January 26th 1816. Its affairs are managed by a board of lay members of the protestant episcopal church, consisting of a president, 3 vice-presidents, 2 secretaries, a treasurer, an agent, and

18 managers, who hold meetings once every two months.

The N. Y. Female Auxiliary Bible Society, was instituted 14th May 1816. It is composed of ladies of all denominations, and its affairs are conducted by a first and second directress, treasurer, secretary, and 32 managers. They meet on the first Wednesday of every month. This is also auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

The N. Y. Union Bible Society, was instituted 27th June 1816. Its affairs are managed by a president, vice-president, 2 secretaries, treasurer, clerk, and 7 directors, who meet once a month.

The Female Juvenile Aux. Bible Society, was instituted in October 1816. It is conducted by a directress, treasurer, secretary and 8 managers, who meet on the 2d Saturday of every month. This is auxiliary to the N. Y. Female Aux. B. S.

The Marine B. S. was instituted 14th March 1817. Its affairs are conducted by a president, 4 vice-presidents, 2 secretaries, treasurer, and 36 managers, who meet once every three months. The annual meeting of the society is on the 3d Monday of April. It is auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

New-York African Bible Society, was instituted 21st March 1817. Its affairs are conducted by a president, 2 vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary, and 8 managers.

TRACT SOCIETIES.

The New-York Religious Tract Society. This was instituted in 1809, and re-organized in February 1812. Its affairs are now conducted by a president, 2 vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, clerk, and 24 managers, who are chosen on the 2d Wednesday of February. The stated meetings of the board are on the first Tuesday of every other month, beginning with February.

The Protestant Epis. Tract Society, was instituted in 1810. Its annual meeting is in November.

The N. Y. Methodist Tract Society was formed in 1812. Its affairs are conducted by a president, treasurer, secretary, and 12 managers, who are elected annually in the month of April, and hold stated meetings four times a year.

EDUCATION SOCIETIES.

Society for promoting Religion and Learning. This society's views are confined chiefly to the advancement of the protestant episcopal church. To such as are desirous of becoming preachers in that connection, but who have not the means of educating themselves, they give pecuniary aid. They also receive donations and collect subscriptions, for pious purposes, for establishing a theological library, for erecting schools, and for providing fellowships in Columbia College. The corporation of Trinity church has the appointment of the trustees, 21 in number, the Bishop being always president. These manage the affairs, and conduct the correspondence of the society. They meet once a month, and 7 forms a quorum.

Protestant Episcopal Charity School. This school was incorporated March 14th 1806, for the purpose of educating poor children in piety and learning. It is under the immediate care of the corporation of Trinity church, the Rector of which is, *ex officio*, president. There is also a treasurer and secretary. The funds of this establishment enable the managers to educate and clothe about 100 boys and girls annually.

The Society for promoting the education of poor and pious youth for the gospel ministry. The objects of this society's beneficence must be regular communicants of a presbyterian church belonging to the General Assembly, and under the care of the New-

York presbytery or their standing committee. Its affairs are conducted by a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and 17 managers, who are elected on the 1st Monday of November. They have stated meetings on the last Tuesday of every other month, beginning in December.

Two Female Cent Societies—one composed of ladies belonging to the first presbyterian church in Wall-street, and the other of ladies belonging to the presbyterian church in Cedar-street. They contribute a cent a day each towards the support of students of divinity at the theological seminary in Princeton.

The Ursuline Convent. This institution was incorporated on 25th March 1814, to continue 21 years. It consists of females whose object is “to extend the advantages of education to such poor girls as are confided to its fostering care, and who are destitute of the means of acquiring instruction except at the hand of charity.” The real estate is fixed by the charter at 25,000 dollars, or 2,000 dollars per annum.*

Orphan Asylum Society, was instituted in March 1806, for the purpose of educating and supporting poor orphan children. The establishment is at Greenwich, where the managers, in consequence of liberal donations, have been enabled to erect a building

* In a note subjoined to the act of incorporation, by the collector of the laws of the State, it is observed, that “this is perhaps the first incorporation of a *Convent* in a country decidedly protestant and evinces the liberality of the legislature: their impartiality and strict compliance with the principles of our government, in fostering and protecting all religious denominations without distinction. It is a trait in the character of this State highly worthy of imitation, to guard against all bigotry and religious intolerance. This act from its *title*, would seem to warrant something more than the mere establishment of a seminary for education. It is presumable that it will furnish an *asylum* to such distressed females as may enter its walls, and become subject to its ecclesiastical discipline.”

suitable to the accommodation of 200 orphans. As the institution, however, entirely depends upon voluntary subscriptions, its benefits have only yet been extended to about half that number. Its affairs are managed altogether by females, consisting of a first and second Directress, Treasurer, Secretary, and 8 Managers.

New-York Sunday School Union Society. This association was formed 26th February, 1816, "to encourage and assist those engaged in the superintendence and instruction of Sunday Schools; to promote the establishment of new schools; to improve the methods of teaching; and to unite the Christian feelings, the counsels, and labours, of persons of different religious denominations, in these benevolent undertakings." By the first report of the society, dated Feb. 24, 1817, it appears, that 28 Sunday Schools, containing 3000 scholars, were then formed in this city, under their superintendence, and that they had expended upwards of \$3000 in promoting their establishment during the preceding year. By the constitution of the society, subscribers of \$1 per annum are considered members. A donation of 15 dollars or upwards, constitutes a member for life. The management is in the hands of a President, 4 Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and a Committee of 21 members, who are chosen annually on the Tuesday next preceding the 2d Thursday of May. They meet statedly on the 3d Thursday of January, April, July, and October.

BAY AND HARBOUR, DOCKS, WHARVES, AND SLIPS.

New-York Bay and Harbour presents one of the most interesting and beautiful scenes in the United States. The bay is 9 miles long and 4 broad, spreading before the city in delightful expanse, to the southward. It is formed by the confluence of East and

Hudson rivers, and communicates with the ocean, through the Narrows, scarcely 2 miles broad, between Staten and Long Islands. On the one side of the bay, the eye dwells with calm and unabated pleasure on the romantic scenery of the Jersey shores and Staten Island; on the other, though the coast at some points is rather more prominent, the gratification is not the less. The fertility of the soil of Long Island, the foliage of the numerous orchards from Brooklyn heights to the Bluff, particularly during the season when the peach and apple trees are in blossom, renders the exhibition truly enchanting and picturesque.

Within the bay there are three islands: *Governor's* Island, formerly called *Nutten* Island; *Ellis's* Island, also called *Bucking's* or *Oyster* Island; and *Bedlow's* Island, known likewise by the names *Kennedy's* and *Gibbet* Island. Commanding fortifications, bristling with cannon, are erected on all these islands. *Governor's* Island contains 70 acres of ground. The other two are considerably smaller.

The water of the bay, in many places, is 15 fathoms deep, and the anchorage is so safe, that the British, during the revolutionary war, made this the rendezvous of their fleet. From its nearness to the ocean, by which its waters are greatly impregnated with salt, the bay, notwithstanding the severity of winter, has seldom been known to freeze. No instance of this has occurred since the year 1780. The ready access which this circumstance gives, at all seasons, to the port, must always ensure to the city of New-York, a permanent and constant intercourse with other nations, and thus, in a few years, render this highly favoured spot, the commercial emporium of the world, as it is already that of the United States.

The facetious *Knickerbocker*, to whose highly entertaining work we have already referred, has given so humorous and eloquent a description of the scenery of the bay, and of a storm, that we cannot refrain from transcribing it below for the amusement of such

of our readers as are fond of the burlesque. Although as the author remarks, the storm was played off, to give a little bustle and life to the tranquil part of his work, and to keep his drowsy readers from falling asleep, "the panorama view of the battery was given to gratify the reader with a correct description of that celebrated place, and the parts adjacent*."

* In the year of our Lord, 1804, on a fine afternoon, in the glowing month of September, I took my customary walk upon the battery, which is at once the pride and bulwark of this ancient and impregnable city of New-York. The ground on which I trod was hallowed by recollections of the past, and as I slowly wandered through the long alley of poplars, which, like so many birch brooms standing on end, diffused a melancholy and lugubrious shade, my imagination drew a contrast between the surrounding scenery, and what it was in the classic days of our forefathers. Where the government house by name, but the custom house by occupation, proudly reared its brick walls and wooden pillars; there whilome stood the low but substantial red tiled mansion of the renowned Wouter Van Twiller. Around it the mighty bulwarks of fort Amsterdam frowned defiance to every absent foe; but, like many a whiskered warrior and gallant militia captain, confined their martial deeds to frowns alone. Alas! those threatening bulwarks had long since been sapped by time, and, like the walls of Carthage, presented no traces to the enquiring eye of the antiquarian. The mud breast works had long been levelled with the earth, and their site covered with the green lawns and leafy alleys of the battery; where the gay apprentice sported his Sunday coat, and the laborious mechanic, relieved from the dirt and drudgery of the week, poured his weekly tale of love into the half averted ear of the sentimental chambermaid. The capacious bay still presented the same expansive sheet of water, studded with islands, sprinkled with fishing boats, and bounded by shores of picturesque beauty. But the dark forests which once clothed these shores had been violated by the savage hand of cultivation, and their tangled mazes and impenetrable thickets, had degenerated into teeming orchards and waving fields of grain. Even Governor's Island, once a smiling garden, appertaining to the sovereigns of the province, was now covered with fortifications, enclosing a tremendous block house,—so that this once peaceable island resembled a fierce little warrior

The ordinary rise and fall of tide at the wharves, is about 6 feet.—For the greater security of the ship-

in a big cocked hat, breathing gunpowder and defiance to the world!

For some time did I indulge in this pensive strain of thought contrasting in sober sadness, the present day with the hallowed years behind the mountains; lamenting the melancholy progress of improvement, and praising the zeal with which our worthy burghers endeavour to preserve the wrecks of venerable customs, prejudices, and errors, from the overwhelming tide of modern innovation, when by degrees my ideas took a different turn, and I insensibly awakened to an enjoyment of the beauties around me.

It was one of those rich autumnal days which heaven particularly bestows upon the beauteous island of Manna-hata and its vicinity: not a floating cloud obscured the azure firmament; the sun rolling in glorious splendour through his ethereal course, seemed to expand his honest Dutch countenance into an unusual expression of benevolence, as he smiled his evening salutation upon the city, which he delights to visit with his most bounteous beams. The very winds seemed to hold in their breaths in mute attention, lest they should ruffle the tranquillity of the hour; and the waveless bosom of the bay presented a polished mirror, in which nature beheld herself and smiled. The standard of our city, which like a choice handkerchief, is reserved for days of gala, hung motionless on the flag-staff which forms the handle to a gigantic churn; and even the tremulous leaves of the poplar and the aspen, which, like the tongues of the immortal sex, are seldom still, now ceased to vibrate to the breath of heaven. Every thing seemed to acquiesce in the profound repose of nature. The formidable 18 pounders slept in the embrasures of their wooden batteries, seemingly gathering fresh strength to fight the battles of their country on the next 4th of July; the solitary drum on Governor's Island forgot to call the garrison to their *shovels*; the evening gun had not yet sounded its signal, for all the regular, well meaning poultry throughout the country, to go to roost; and the fleet of canoes, at anchor between Gibbet Island and Communipaw, slumbered on their rakes, and suffered the innocent oysters to lie for a while unmolested in the soft mud of their native banks! My own feelings sympathized with the contagious tranquillity, and I should infallibly have dozed upon one of those fragments of benches,

ping, and to facilitate the loading and unloading of goods, intersections have been formed, on the side

which our benevolent magistrates have provided for the benefit of convalescent loungers, had not the extraordinary inconvenience of the couch set all repose at defiance.

In the midst of this soothing slumber of the soul, my attention was attracted to a black speck, peering above the western ocean, just in the rear of Bergen steeple. Gradually it augments and overhangs the would-be cities of Jersey, Harsimus, and Hoboken, which, like three jockies, are starting on the course of existence, and jostling each other at the commencement of the race. Now it skirts the long shore of ancient Pannonia, spreading its wide shadows from the high settlements at Weehawk, quite to the lazaretto and quarantine, erected by the sagacity of our police for the embarrassment of commerce; now it climbs the serene vault of heaven, cloud rolling over cloud, like successive billows, shrouding the orb of day, darkening the vast expanse, and bearing thunder, and hail, and tempest in its bosom. The earth seems agitated at the confusion of the heavens: the late waveless mirror is lashed into furious waves, that roll their broken surges in hollow murmurs to the shore; the oyster boats that erst sported in the placid vicinity of Gibbet Island, now hurry affrighted to the shore; the late dignified, unbending poplar writhes and twists before the merciless blast; descending torrents of drenching rain, and sounding hail, deluge the battery walks; the gates are thronged by 'prentices, servant maids, and little Frenchmen, with their pocket handkerchiefs over their hats, scampering from the storm: the late beauteous prospect presents one scene of anarchy and wild uproar, as though old chaos had resumed his reign, and was hurling back into one vast turmoil the conflicting elements of nature. Fancy to yourself, O reader! the awful combat sung by old Hesiod of Jupiter and the Titans: fancy to yourself the long rebellious artillery of heaven, streaming at the heads of the gigantic sons of the earth. In short, fancy to yourself all that has ever been said or sung, of tempest, storm, and hurricane—and you will save me the trouble of describing it. Whether I fled from the fury of the storm, or remained boldly at my post, as our gallant train band captains, who march their soldiers through the rain without flinching, are points which I leave to the conjecture of the reader.

of the East river, called slips or docks, and between these, and also on the Hudson side, a great number of wharves have been carried out for a considerable way into the beds of these rivers. The slips are 12 in number : viz.

1. *Whitehall-slip*, adjoining to the Battery, bottom of Whitehall-street.

2. *Exchange-slip*, bottom of Broad-street.

3. *Coenties-slip*, at Coenties-alley near Broad-st.

4. *Old-slip*, bottom William-street.

5. *Coffee House-slip*, bottom of Wall-street.

6. *Fly Market-slip*, bottom of Maiden-lane.

7. *Burling-slip*, bottom of John-street.

8. *Peck-slip*, bottom of Ferry-street.

9. *James-slip*, bottom of James-street.

10. *Market-slip*, bottom of Market-street.

11. *Pike-slip*, bottom of Pike-street.

12. *Rutger's-slip*, bottom of Rutger's-street.

Two Docks, called the *Albany Basin*, and *Corporation Docks*, are situated on the banks of the Hudson; the former at the bottom of Cedar-street, and the latter adjoining to Washington-market, at the bottom of Fulton and Vesey Streets—Vessels engaged in the foreign trade, or coming from foreign ports, occupy births at the wharves and docks on the East river; those employed in the coasting trade, in the Albany Basin and Corporation docks.

SANDY HOOK. LONG ISLAND, STATEN ISLAND, HELL GATE.

Sandy Hook is a projecting beach of loose sand, near to which is the channel for vessels passing from the ocean towards the harbour of New-York. The sand, forming this beach, is brought down by the rapidity of the currents of New-York and New-Jersey rivers, and stopped in its progress to the sea by the surge of the Atlantic. Cedars and shrubbery cover a considerable part of the Hook; the remainder is a

hard sandy substance, seemingly mixed with iron ore. There is a revolving Light on the northern extremity of the Hook, and, as we have elsewhere noticed, a battery commanding the entrance to the bay.

Long Island extends in length 140 miles, and its average breadth is about 14 miles. Its western extremity forms the eastern side of the harbour of New-York. Through the whole length of the island, and nearly in the centre, there is a ridge of sand hills, the highest part of which is called Hempstead Harbour, and is among the first land marks observed at sea on approaching this part of the continent. The soil of Long Island is fertile, and the situation healthy. Its salubrity is considered even surpassing that of New-York, which has made it a favourite resort of the citizens when they wish to restore their health, or enjoy themselves during the summer season.

Staten Island is divided from Long Island by the pass called the *Narrows*, leading into New-York bay. It is 18 miles long, and from 7 to 8 miles broad. On the south it is bounded by Rariton bay; on the north and west by a narrow channel, separating it from New-Jersey; and on the East by the Hudson.—Staten-Island is somewhat hilly, a circumstance which has rendered it so healthy that it has been preferred to all others by the Board of Health, as a most eligible spot for erecting buildings to accommodate persons subject to the quarantine laws, and an hospital for such as might be affected by the epidemic sickness. As a commanding military position, it has also been fixed upon for the erection of several strong fortifications, which bid defiance to the approaches of an enemy. Staten-Island is part of the state of New-York, and forms the county of Richmond.

Hell-Gate, called also *Hurl-Gate*, is a narrow and dangerous pass, in the East river leading into Long-

Island Sound. At slack water, and with a leading wind, this pass may be safely attempted by frigates; and smaller vessels may navigate it at all times with the tide and a commanding breeze; but in foul weather, owing to the rapidity of the currents, it often proves fatal to vessels manned by the most skilful seamen, and under the guidance of the most experienced pilots. One of the sides of this strait is formed by Long-Island, and the other by Parsell's and Manhattan.

“Between the two latter, Haerlem Creek empties itself into Hell-Gate. It is proper to mention that the great masses of rocky matter run from N. E. to S. W.—There is so great a quantity of solid granite here about, that both the shores, and the intervening rocks and reefs, almost altogether consist of it. A compact body of it impedes, on the Long-Island side, the direct flow of the water of the Sound, in a north-eastwardly and south-westwardly direction, so completely, that the current is forced to take a short and sudden turn round the point of Parsell's island. The change of direction which the water is obliged to take is north-westwardly, or nearly at a right angle with the ridges and strata of rocks, which formerly connected the two islands; and such has been its impetuous and irresistible force, that the dams of solid rock, which nature had constructed across, have been broken down and carried away, and nothing but their ruins are now to be seen.

The broken remains of these strata of granite are visible, as they extend N. E. from Long-island, and S. W. from Parsell's island, partly above, and partly under water. Where the strength of the current has thrown the fragments of the strata irregularly and confusedly about, the foaming and agitation they occasion in the water, as it runs among and over them, has given rise to the whimsical names of the *Pot*, the *Frying Pan* and the *Gridiron*, which the boatmen apply to these rude and disordered piles of sunken

rocks. Where the force of the water has not been sufficient to break down a whole stratum, leaving a part thereof still to brave its power, a judgment may be formed from what is left, as to the original construction. The *Hog's Back*, *Hallet's Point Reef*, the *Mill Rock*, the *Middle Reef*, and the *South Rock*, are plain and instructive monuments of the ancient arrangement. They are portions of strata remaining, after all the rest had been swept away by the tides. After having forced its way through and across these mounds of granite for about a quarter of a mile, the current turns and pursues its former course, not any longer across the strata, but in a direction nearly parallel with it*."

FORTS AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The exposed situation of New-York, and the easy entrance into the Hudson, having afforded the enemy during the revolutionary war, an opportunity not only of bombarding the city, but of landing, almost at any point, and taking possession of it, or plundering it at pleasure, the legislature very properly set about providing the means of defence against all future attempts. This has been accomplished in a manner not only highly creditable to the engineers and others employed in the construction of the works, but with such judgment as to remove all apprehension of danger from whatever quarter. During the late contest, such was the terror with which the "invincible navy of England" was seized, by merely *hearing* of the erection of these works, that they did not dare, even with their first rate line of battle ships, to approach within sight of the outermost of them. While the English were in possession of New-York, from September 1776 to Novem-

* *Picture of New-York*, p. 18.

ber 1783, their fleets rode in triumph in the bay, and anchored opposite to the city. But, during the late war, not so much as a cockboat belonging to that nation ventured to show its prow near Sandy Hook, a distance of no less than 27 miles from the city, although numbers of their armed cruisers were upon the coast.

The fortification erected at Sandy Hook, is called *Fort Gates*, in honour of the hero of that name. It sufficiently commands the channel through which all vessels must pass to reach the city. The entrance to the bay is called the *Narrows*. On the right, this passage is defended by *Fort Lewis*, situated on the height of Long-Island, and, immediately below, by *Fort Diamond*, which stands on *Hendrick's Reef*, close to the edge of the middle channel. On the opposite side, on Staten-Island, *Fort Richmond* stands, a strong work of hewn stone, and properly provided with the implements of war. On passing these fortifications, *Castle Williams* and *Fort Columbus* present themselves, to the right, on *Governor's-Island*, situated about half a mile from the city. *Castle Williams* mounts 52 pieces of heavy cannon on two tiers, the resting-place being bomb-proof; and, above these, there is a terrace planted with twenty-six 50 pound Columbiads. *Fort Columbus* consists of several bastions and a ravelin. It has a furnace for heating balls, a magazine for gunpowder, and barracks for 200 soldiers. There are barracks and a magazine also in *Castle Williams*.

On the left of the bay, are *Bedlow's* and *Ellis' Island*, on which are erected *Fort Wood* and *Crown Fort*, in both which are barracks, magazines, and ample supplies of military stores. No vessel can pass up the channel without being raked by these forts; and immediately behind the islands on which they stand, Oyster-beds and mud-flats, running close in to the shore, prevent the approach of any marine force.

The southwest corner of New-York Island is defended by an enclosed circular battery of stone, called the *West Battery*. This fortification mounts twenty-eight 32 pounders; has a furnace for heating balls, a large magazine, and extensive barracks. About a mile and a half from this, on the banks of the Hudson, stands the *North Fort*; and about the same distance, and a little beyond the State Prison, is *Gansevoort Fort*, complete in magazines and military stores, and fully sufficient for the protection of the city, if an enemy should ever be so successful, and so daring, as to approach in that quarter.

East of New-York Island, there is a castle situated on a rising ground, which commands the passage at *Hell-Gate*, leading into Long-Island sound, besides a battery on Hallett's point, with a blockhouse on the Mill-rock.

But of all the means of defence, as well as offensive warfare, contrived by the ingenuity of man, the vessel constructed by the lately deceased and justly lamented ROBERT FULTON, merits above all others the attention of strangers. A life of that estimable character, comprising a clear and interesting account of the invention, progress, and establishment of steam-boats, having been lately published by his intimate friend *Cadwallader D. Colden*, we shall take the liberty of giving an extract from that valuable work, respecting this novel and extraordinary machine.

"At the commencement of the year 1814, a number of the citizens of New-York, alarmed at the exposed situation of our harbour, had assembled with a view to consider whether some measures might not be taken to aid the government in its protection. This assembly had, in fact, been invited by some knowledge of Mr. Fulton's plans for submarine attack, and of his contemplating other means of defence. They deputed a number of gentlemen to act for them, and these were called the coast and harbour defence committee.

“ Mr. Fulton exhibited to this committee the model and plan for a vessel of war to be propelled by steam, capable of carrying a strong battery, with furnaces for red hot shot, and which, he represented would move at the rate of 4 miles an hour. The confidence of the committee in this design was confirmed by the opinions of many of our distinguished naval commanders, which he had obtained in writing and exhibited to the committee. In this document, which is signed by Commodore Decatur, Capt. Jones, Capt. Evans, Capt. Biddle, Commodore Perry, Capt. Warrington, and Capt. Lewis, these gallant and experienced seamen enumerate the following advantages that such a vessel would possess: In a calm or light breeze she would make choice of position or distance. If she could move at the rate of 4 miles an hour, she could, in our harbours, bays, and rivers, be rendered more formidable than any kind of engine hitherto invented, and, in such case, she would be equal to the destruction of one or more 74's, or of compelling them to depart from our waters. They therefore, gave it as their decided opinion, that it was among the best interests of the United States, to carry Mr. Fulton's plan into execution. It was contemplated that this vessel, besides carrying her proposed armament on deck, should also be furnished with submarine guns.

“ The committee, without delay, addressed a memorial to Congress, recommending the invention of Mr. Fulton, and praying that measures might be adopted for executing his plan. With this memorial the committee addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, soliciting, in a very earnest manner, his patronage and influence with the government. Without the skill and talents, they say, of Mr. Fulton, the machine cannot be constructed. It was apprehended that there would be great difficulty about funds. On the one hand, there was a disinclination to make the project public, by inducing a discussion

on the subject in Congress; and on the other, it was doubtful whether the executive was authorized to make the necessary appropriations without a law for the purpose. To obviate these difficulties, the committee offered, in behalf of the association which they represented, to construct the vessel at their expense and risk, if assurances were given, that the government, which alone could give employment to her, would receive and pay for her after she was built and her utility demonstrated. It was estimated that she would cost about 320,000 dollars, nearly the sum requisite for a frigate of the first class.

“ This activity of private citizens for their own protection; this voluntary offer to risk their funds; first, upon the success of the project, then upon a bare assurance of the executive of the government; and this intimate intercourse between the rulers and the people, present a view of a state of society, of which it is believed there are few examples*.

“ The project was zealously embraced by the executive, and the national legislature, in March 1814, passed a law authorising the President of the United States to cause to be built, equipped, and employed, one or more floating batteries, for the defence of the waters of the United States. The building of the vessel was committed by the coast and harbour defence association to a sub-committee of 5 gentlemen. They were General Dearborn, who then commanded in this district, Col. Henry Rutgers, Oliver Wolcot, Samuel L. Mitchill, and Thomas Morris, Esqrs. who were recognized by the government as their agents for this purpose. Mr. Fulton, whose soul, indeed, animated the whole enterprise, was appointed the engineer.

“ On the 20th June 1814, the keel of this novel and mighty engine was laid, and in little more than

* The writer might have said “ no examples,” without fear of contradiction.

4 months, that is, on the 29th of October, she was launched from the yard of Adam and Noah Brown, her able and active architects. The scene exhibited on that occasion was magnificent. It happened on one of our bright autumnal days. Multitudes of spectators crowded the surrounding shores, and were seen upon the hills which limited the beautiful prospect. The river and bay were filled with vessels of war, dressed in all their variety of colours, in compliment to the occasion. In the midst of these was the enormous floating mass, whose bulk and unwieldy form seemed to render her as unfit for motion, as the land batteries which were saluting her. Through the fleet of vessels which occupied this part of the harbour, was seen gliding, in every direction, several of our large steam-boats of the burthen of 3 and 400 tons. These, with bands of music, and crowds of gay and joyous company, were winding through passages left by the anchored vessels, as if they were moved by enchantment. The heart could not have been human that did not share in the general enthusiasm expressed by the loud shouts of the multitude. He could not have been a worthy citizen, who did not then say to himself, with pride and exultation, this is my country! and when he looked on the man whose single geuius had erected the most interesting objects of the scene, this is my countryman!

“By May 1815, her engine was put on board, and she was so far completed as to afford an opportunity of trying her machinery. But, unhappily, before this period, the mind that had conceived and combined it was gone! It was the pleasure of the Almighty that Fulton should live to serve mankind, and be taken to a better world for his reward.

“On the 4th of July, in the same year, the steam-frigate made a passage to the ocean and back, and went the distance, which, going and returning is 53 miles, in 8 hours and 20 minutes, by the mere force of her engine. These trials

suggested the correction of some errors, and the supplying of some defects in the machinery. In September she made another passage to the sea, and having at this time the weight of her whole armament on board, she went at an average of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, with, and against the tide. When stemming the tide, which ran at the rate of 3 miles an hour, she advanced at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour.

“The truth is, there are yet the most obvious and important defects in the machinery of this vessel; and if these were corrected, it is highly probable that her speed would be but little inferior to that of any steam vessel which has been built. The substance of the following description of the *Fulton the First*, the honoured name this vessel bears, is extracted from the report of the gentlemen who were the commissioners for building her.

“She is a structure resting on two boats and keels, separated from end to end by a channel 15 feet wide, and 66 feet long; one boat contains the caldrons of copper to prepare her steam. The cylinder of iron, its piston, levers and wheels, occupy part of the other. The water wheel revolves in the space between them. The main or gun deck supports the armament, and is protected by a parapet, 4 feet 10 inches thick, of solid timber, pierced by embrasures.—Through 30 port holes as many 32 pounders are intended to fire red hot shot, which can be heated with great safety and convenience. Her upper or spar-deck, upon which several thousand men might parade, is encompassed with a bulwark which affords safe quarters. She is rigged with two stout masts, each of which supports a large latteen yard and sails: she has two bowsprits and jibs, and four rudders, one at each extremity of each boat; so that she can be steered with either end foremost: her machinery is calculated for the addition of an engine which will discharge an immense column of water, which is intended to throw

upon the decks, and through the port holes of an enemy, and thereby deluge her armament and ammunition. If, in addition to all this, we suppose her to be furnished, according to Mr. Fulton's intention, with hundred pound Columbiads, two suspended from each bow so as to discharge a ball of that size into an enemy's ship at 10 or 12 feet below her water-line; it must be allowed, that she has the appearance, at least, of being the most formidable engine for warfare that human ingenuity has contrived.

"The committee that superintended the building of the *Fulton the First*, who had, from the various experiments they made, the best opportunity of judging of her usefulness, speak in their last report to the government, with the highest confidence in her powers. They congratulate the navy department and the nation on the event of this noble project, honourable alike, as they truly say, to its author and its patrons, by which the city of New-York has the power to make itself invulnerable, and every bay and harbour in the nation be protected*."

Connected with these means of defence, there are two arsenals at New-York, the *United States Arsenal*, in Bloomingdale-road, and the *State Arsenal*, in Franklin-street, in which are kept large stores of cannon, muskets, powder, balls, and every other implement of destructive warfare. The former is under the charge of a Captain of ordnance, and the latter of a Deputy Commissary. A well ordered and highly disciplined militia, raised within the county, are considered fully sufficient for its defence, and to garrison the different forts, in any case of emergency.

For the greater security of this quarter, in future, and with the view of establishing a respectable navy, materials have been collected at the naval yard, Long Island, for the purpose of immediately placing upon the stocks one ship of the line, of 74 guns, and

* *Life of Fulton*, pp. 220—232.

two frigates of the first class. Similar measures have been adopted in several of the other states.

Nor must we omit to notice the patriotic and unexampled conduct of the inhabitants of New-York, who, during the late contest, volunteered their personal services in throwing up embankments and other military works, on Harlaem Heights, to protect some vulnerable points, and on Long Island, at a place where the enemy effected a landing during the revolutionary war; the occupation of which gives the entire command of the heights of Brooklyn, that overlook the city and harbour. In this laudable effort, thousands of citizens, of all ages, and without regard to rank or station, were every day seen abandoning their own pursuits, hastening to the spot, and contending with each other who would perform the greatest quantity of manual labour. During this public spirited rivalry, the works proceeded with rapidity, and would soon have presented an insurmountable barrier to the invaders, had not a stop been put to them by the peace. As it was, they present, even in their unfinished state, an interesting spectacle, and show to the world what a free and united people are capable of accomplishing when their liberties are in danger.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

Time of Sailing of Steam Boats, Horse Boats, Trading Vessels, &c.

RATES AND REGULATIONS.

To Philadelphia.—The New-York and Philadelphia Stage and Steam Boat Company have their office at No. 1 Courtlandt-street. The boats of this Company have three lines of sailing. The *first* line leaves New-York from the north side of the Battery at 5 o'clock, A. M.; breakfasts at Elizabeth-Town; dines at Trenton, and arrives, the *same evening*, at Philadelphia; fare 8 dollars. The *second* line leaves New-York at 10 o'clock, A. M.; dines at Bridgetown or Milton, sups and lodges at Trenton; breakfasts next morning at Bristol, and arrives at Philadelphia between 10 and 11 o'clock; fare 5 dollars and 50 cents. The *third* line leaves New-York at 3 o'clock, P. M.; sups at New-Brunswick; arrives at Bristol about 3 o'clock, where the passengers sleep 'till 7, when they breakfast and proceed on to Philadelphia, which they reach between 10 and 11 o'clock; fare 5 dollars and 50 cents. Exclusive of the fare, the road expenses are---for breakfast 62½ cents; dinner, with table drink, 75 cents; supper and lodging 87½ cents.

N. B. The canal reaches only to Elizabeth-Town, New Brunswick, where stages are provided to convey passengers over land to Trenton or Bristol on the Delaware, a distance of 40 miles.

The Olive-Branch Philadelphia Steam-Boat Line. The boats of this company sail every morning (Sunday excepted) at 7 o'clock, from the north side of the Battery. In their passage to Brunswick, going and return-

ing every day, they touch at the Blazing Star Ferry; fare 6 shillings; at Perth and South Amboy; fare 8 shillings; and at Brunswick, fare 12 shillings; from Brunswick to Philadelphia, including stages and boats, 5 dollars and 62½ cents---Passengers breakfast and dine on board; sleep at Trenton, and arrive at Philadelphia at 11 o'clock next morning. Persons going to Brunswick, and returning the same day for recreation or health, pay single fare only.

N. B. This company have advertised, that the land carriage, in the course of their tract, is only *twenty-five miles*.

To Albany.---The North-River Steam-Boats sail from the bottom of Courtlandt-street, on Tuesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and on Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

To New-Haven and New-London.---The Sound Steam-Boats sail from the bottom of Fulton-street every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; fare to New-Haven 5 dollars; from New-Haven to New-London 4 dollars; from New-York to New-London 8 dollars.

To Brooklyn.---The Steam-Ferry-Boat sails from the bottom of Fulton-street every quarter of an hour, from sunrise to sunset. [See Rates of Ferriage below.]

Row-Boats are constantly stationed on both sides this ferry for the accommodation of passengers; fare 6 cents and 2 cents.

A Team or Horse-Boat sails from the bottom of Catharine-street to Brooklyn every quarter of an hour, from sunrise to sunset; fare 4 cents.

To Elizabeth-Town and Staten-Island.---The Steam-Ferry-Boat to these places sails from the north side of the Battery twice a day (Sunday excepted) at 10, A. M. and 3 P. M.; fare 4 shillings.

To Pawles-Hook.---The Steam-Ferry-Boat sails from the bottom of Courtlandt-street every half hour, from sunrise to sunset; fare 12½ cents; carriages from 75 cents to 1 dollar and 50 cents.

To Williamsburgh.---A Team-Boat sails from the

bottom of Delancey-street at all hours ; fare 6 cents ; carriages 3 shillings.

* A Row-Boat sails at all hours for the same place, from the bottom of Delancey street ; fare 6 cents.

To Hoboken.---A Team-Boat sails from the bottom of Murray-street every half hour from sunrise to sunset ; fare 1 shilling ; carriages from 1 dollar to 1 dollar and 50 cents.

A sail-boat for the same place starts from the bottom of Spring-street ; fare 12½ cents.

To Weehawk.---An open or sail-boat goes from the bottom of Murray-street twice a day with passengers ; fare 9 cents.

TRADING SLOOPS.

To Philadelphia.---Vessels, for the transportation of goods to and from Philadelphia, via Lamberton and Trenton, sail every Friday and Tuesday from Whitehall-dock. Agents, Linn and Hardenberg, 8 South-street.

To Albany.---A sloop sails from the Albany-Basin, foot of Cedar-street, every day, with goods and passengers for Albany ; fare 5 dollars.

Western Line.---Vessels sail from New-York and Albany every Wednesday and Saturday, with goods, to any part of the United States or Canada.

REGULATIONS and RATES of FERRIAGE in the Steam-Boats and Barges from New-York to Brooklyn, established March 4th, 1814.

	cents.
Every passenger	4
wagon, cart or sleigh, loaded or empty, drawn by 2 horses, mules or oxen, driver included	37½
ditto, drawn by 1 horse, driver includ- ed, when loaded	25
ditto, when empty,	18
milk cart or sleigh, with not more than 4 kettles of milk, full or empty, drawn by 1 horse, driver included	18

cents.

Every wagon or cart, with hay or straw, drawn by 2 horses, mules or oxen, driver included	50
horse, mare or gelding, with or without a saddle	12½
fat ox, steer or bull	25
all other neat cattle	18
<i>(the ferry master to find head ropes.)</i>	
calf, hog or sheep	3
lamb	2
dead calf, hog or sheep	2
dead lamb, pig or shote	1
a quarter of beef	3
firkin of butter, lard or tallow	1
pail or tub of butter, lard or tallow	2
other package of ditto	3
cheese	$\frac{1}{4}$
ham	$\frac{1}{2}$
cwt. of bar iron, nail rods, nails, steel, shot, painters' colours, lead, pewter, rice, sugar, copperas, allum, brimstone, dye-wood, or any other grocery sold by the cwt.	3
cwt. of copper, brass or iron hollow ware	6
cwt. of gun-powder	6
cwt. of beaver, racoon skins, or coats, or other furs	4
bushel of salt, wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, flaxseed, or any other grain sold by the bushel	$\frac{1}{2}$
bushel of apples, pears, peaches, pota- toes, turnips, walnuts, green beans and peas, and every other article sold by the bushel, heaped measure	$\frac{1}{2}$
100 sheephead, shad or bass	12½
100 perch	3
bag of flour meal or bread, not exceed- ing 2 bushels	
barrel of wheat or flour, rye, or Indian meal	3

	cents.
Every barrel of bread	2
hhd. or pipe of wine, rum, brandy or molasses, containing 120 gallons . . .	37½
<i>(in that proportion for casks of a greater or less size.)</i>	
barrel of soap	6
hhd. of cider	20
barrel of cider	6
barrel of beef or pork	6
empty pipe or hogshead	6
empty tight barrel	2
empty flour cask	1
turkey, goose, brandt, or other wild or tame fowl	$\frac{3}{4}$
doz. of small birds	$\frac{1}{4}$
100 eggs	2
coach	80
phæton	55
one-horse chair, standing top	31
other riding chair or gig	25
sulkey	20
pair of cart wheels	12½
pair of chair or wagon wheels	6
1000 three feet shingles	50
1000 from 24 to 27 inches do.	31
1000 from 18 to 22 inches do.	25
1000 feet of joist or scantling	31
board 1 inch thick, 12 inches wide, 14 feet long	$\frac{1}{4}$
<i>(in that proportion for boards and planks of different lengths and thickness.)</i>	
100 lathes for shingling	25
1000 cedar or pine lathes for ceiling . . .	12½
cedar bolt	1
100 pipe staves or heading	15
100 hhd. do.	12½
100 barrel do.	3
100 feet window glass	8
tierce of lime	12½
bushel of loose lime	2

cents.

Every 100 bricks	6
full trunk or chest 4 feet long	6
empty do. do.	3
full do. 3 feet long	4
empty do. do.	2
full do. 2 feet long	2
empty do. do.	1
full do. less than 2 feet	1
empty do. do.	$\frac{1}{2}$
book-case or cupboard	25
secretary or chest of drawers	20
mahogany dining table	8
dining table, of other wood	4
mahogany card or tea table	4
card or tea table, of other wood	2
piano-forte	20
mahogany bedstead	4
bedstead, of other wood	2
clock and case	25
sideboard	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
mahogany settee	20
mahogany cradle	6
doz. of windsor, or other sitting chairs	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
case with full bottles	4
case with empty bottles	2
doz. wool or cotton cards	2
bale of cotton or wool	10
cwt. of do. not in bales	6
doz. scythes	2
corn fan	1
piece of osnaburgs or duck	2
piece of blankets, duffels, coatings or frieze	4
piece of broad cloth, serge, shrouds, flannel, halfthicks or druggist	2
piece of duroy, calimancoes, shalloons, or linen	1
doz. of men or boys' hats	1
man or woman's saddle	1
pair of blankets	1

	cents.
Every rug	1
doz. of spades or shovels	2
looking-glass, as follows :	
plate 6 feet long	50
do. 5 feet do.	30
do. 4 feet do.	20
do. 3 feet do.	12
do. 2 feet do.	4
all under 2 feet	1
picture, as follows :	
glass 4 feet long or upwards	8
do. 3 feet do.	6
do. 2 feet do.	2
all under 2 feet	1
doz. frying pans	2
empty firkin or pail	$\frac{1}{4}$
2 bushel basket	$\frac{1}{4}$
<i>(smaller in proportion.)</i>	
doz. empty bags	$\frac{1}{2}$
side of sole leather	1
side of upper leather	$\frac{1}{2}$
calf's skin	$\frac{1}{4}$
beef's hide	2
bear skin, or dry hide, or horse skin	$\frac{1}{2}$
barrel of tar, pitch, turpentine, or rozin	6
ton of cordage, hemp, or flax	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
coach body	25
chaise, chair, or sulkey body	9
crate of earthen ware	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
do. of flaxseed and dry beans or peas	
of 7 bushels	7
100 oysters or clams	1
sheaf of straw	$\frac{1}{2}$
feather bed	3
cat-tail, or straw bed	1
mattress of hair or wool	2
chaldron of coals	50
cord of nut wood	80
cord of oak or other wood	70
kettle of milk, of 8 gallons or upwards	2
empty milk kettle	1

	cents.
Every musket or fowling piece	1
ream of paper	1
fruit or other tree, more than 6 or less	
than 10 feet long	$\frac{1}{2}$
all under 6 feet	$\frac{1}{4}$
pot or box of flowers or shrubs	$\frac{1}{2}$
corpse of an adult	25
corpse of a child	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
cwt. of hay	10
dog	4
boat of household furniture, when a single boat is required	150

Whenever a certain rate of ferriage is fixed for any particular quantity or weight of goods or merchandize, a proportionable rate shall be taken for any greater or less quantity or weight of the same goods.

No ferriage shall be paid for a suckling child, or for such small articles, not before enumerated, as a woman carries in her apron, or a man or a boy in his hand, or under his arm.

Persons refusing to pay the above rates, to forfeit *treble* the rate, with costs of suit. ~~Disputes~~ to be settled by any justice of the peace.

Ferryman overcharging, forfeits 2 dollars and 50 cents for each offence.

Boats to be at all times in readiness during May, June, July, August and September, from half an hour before sunrise to 9 o'clock in the evening; and from sunrise to 8 o'clock during the rest of the year. Detention of passengers more than five minutes, except when the passage is dangerous, subjects to a penalty of 50 cents.

Inhabitants of Brooklyn may transport their own goods in their own boats, but not the goods of others; penalty 2 dollars and 50 cents.

A sufficient number of *barges* to be kept at the ferries for passengers. No baggage or lumber admitted; penalty 2 dollars.

Two men to be employed in each boat and barge under a penalty of 5 dollars.

The inhabitants of Brooklyn, or Long-Island, may compound by the year with the lessee of the ferry for the sum of 10 dollars, and in the same proportion for 8 months, for each person, for the privilege of passing across the ferry in steam-boats, common barges, and sail-boats. Refusing or neglecting to compound, when required, subjects to a penalty of 20 dollars.

All gambling prohibited in steam-boats by act of the Legislature, dated April 17, 1816. Penalty, fine, or imprisonment, in the option and discretion of the court.

No. II.

Departure of Mail Stages.

RATES AND REGULATIONS.

To Washington.—United States Mail Stage, from No. 1 Courtlandt-street, every day at 12 o'clock; fare 24 dollars.

To Boston.—United States Mail Stage, from No. 1 Courtlandt-street, every morning at 8 o'clock; fare 16 dollars.

To Baltimore.—United States Mail Stage, from No. 1 Courtlandt-street, every day at 12 o'clock; fare 18 dollars.

To Philadelphia.—United States Mail Stage, from No. 1 Courtlandt-street, every day at 12 o'clock; arrives at Philadelphia next morning at 5 o'clock; fare 10 dollars 50 cents.

Swiftsure Mail Stage to Philadelphia, from Samuel Lyon's, corner of Greenwich and Courtlandt streets, every morning at 8 o'clock; fare 5 dollars 50 cents.

To New-Haven.—Mail Stage, from No. 5 Courtlandt-street, every morning at 8 o'clock; fare 4 dollars; 14 lbs. of baggage gratis, 100 lbs. the same as a seat.

To Sag-Harbour.—The New-York and Sag-Harbour Mail Stage, from S. Smith's, Brooklyn, every Wednesday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.; fare 5 dollars.

To Southampton.—The New-York and Southampton Mail Stage, from S. Smith's, Brooklyn, every Wednesday, at 5 o'clock, P. M. ; fare 5 dollars.

Departure of Stages and Stage Wagons.

To Morristown.—Every morning at 9 o'clock, from No. 73 Courtlandt-street ; fare 1 dollar 75 cents.

To East-Town.—Every Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. from No. 73 Courtlandt-street ; fare 5 dollars.

To Newtown, Sussex County.—Every Thursday at 9 o'clock, A. M. from No. 73 Courtlandt-street ; fare 3 dollars.

To Brunswick.—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. from No. 73 Courtlandt-street ; fare 1 dollar 75 cents.

To Paterson.—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. from No. 73 Courtlandt-street ; fare 1 dollar 50 cents.

To Hanover.—Every Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. from No. 73 Courtlandt-street ; fare 1 dollar 50 cents.

To Parcipany.—Every Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. from No. 73 Courtlandt-street ; fare 1 dollar 25 cents.

To Newark.—Every morning at half past 8 o'clock, and at half past 4 in the afternoon, from No. 79 Courtlandt-street ; fare 50 cents. N.B. No coach on Sunday afternoon.

To Belville.—Every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. from No. 79 Courtlandt-street ; fare 50 cents.

To Greenwich.—Every two hours, from New-street, corner of Wall-street ; fare 25 cents.

To Jamaica.—Every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. from John R. Bedell's, Brooklyn ; fare 62½ cents.

To Oyster-Bay.—Every Tuesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. from J. R. Bedell's, Brooklyn ; fare 1 dollar.

To Oyster-Bay, South.—Every Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. from Benjamin Smith's, Brooklyn ; fare 25 cents.

To Hampstead.—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. from J. R. Bedell's, Brooklyn; fare 75 cents.

To Hampstead Harbour.—Every Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. from J. R. Bedell's, Brooklyn; fare 75 cents.

To Babylon.—Every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from J. R. Bedell's, Brooklyn; fare 1 dollar 25 cents.

To Jericho.—Every Tuesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. from Benjamin Smith's, Brooklyn: and every Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. from J. R. Bedell's, Brooklyn; fare 75 cents.

To Buckram.—Every Friday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. from J. R. Bedell's, Brooklyn; fare 75 cents.

To Musquito Cove.—Every Thursday and Friday, from J. R. Bedell's, Brooklyn: and every Tuesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. from Benjamin Smith's, Brooklyn; fare 75 cents.

To Jerusalem.—Every Tuesday and Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. from J. R. Bedell's, Brooklyn: fare 75 cents.

To Herricks.—Every Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. from J. R. Bedell's, Brooklyn: and every Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. from Benjamin Smith's, Brooklyn; fare 62½ cents.

To Westberry and Whitby.—Every Tuesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. from Benjamin Smith's, Brooklyn; fare 75 cents.

To Eastwoods.—Every Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. from Benjamin Smith's, Brooklyn; fare 75 cents.

To Flatbush.—Every morning at 10 o'clock, and every evening at half past 6 o'clock, from Sammis & Place's, Brooklyn; fare 25 cents.

To Flushing and Newtown.—Every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. from Sammis & Place's, Brooklyn; fare 62½ cents.

To Huntington.—Every Tuesday at 9 o'clock, A. M. from Sammis & Place's, Brooklyn; fare 1 dollar.

To Rockaway (far).—Every Tuesday, Thursday and

Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. from J. R. Bedell's, Brooklyn; fare 1 dollar.

To Rockaway (near). Every Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from J. R. Bedell's, Brooklyn; fare 62½ cents.

By an act of the legislature, passed April 11th, 1817, it is enacted, "that no owner nor owners of any stage coach, wagon, or sleigh, running or travelling upon any road in this state, for the conveyance of passengers, shall hereafter employ, or continue in employment, any person or persons to drive such stage, who is or are addicted to drunkenness, or the excessive use of ardent spirits, or any spirituous liquor whatever." Penalty 100 dollars for every month such person is continued in employment.

Running stage coach, &c. to pass or prevent being passed by any other, subject to a penalty of 5 dollars.

By section 3d, it is enacted, "that it shall not be lawful for any owner or owners of any line of stages, that may have commenced, or may hereafter commence running on any road in this state, to exact or receive from any passengers more than *seven cents* per mile for each passenger."

No. III.

Hackney Coach and Carriage.

RATES AND REGULATIONS.

The Mayor of the city for the time being shall have full authority, from time to time, to issue licenses, to so many persons as he may think proper, to keep hackney coaches and carriages for hire, and to revoke all or any of the said licenses: No license shall continue in force for a longer time than until the first Monday in May next after the date thereof: Every license shall state the number of hackney coaches or carriages which the person is authorized to keep, and also the number of his license. Each person who may be licensed shall

pay to the Mayor, for the use of the city, 5 dollars for every hackney coach or carriage. If any person shall keep any hackney coach or carriage for hire in the city, without being licensed, or any greater number than may be specified in his license, he shall forfeit 100 dolls.

If any hackney coach or carriage shall resort to any of the stands hereinafter designated, without having the number of the license placed in plain legible figures, of at least two inches in length, in a conspicuous manner, at the centre of the pannel of both of the doors of such hackney coach or carriage, and on the outside of the same, the owner and driver thereof shall respectively forfeit 10 dollars for every such offence.

Hackney coaches and carriages may stand waiting for employment at all times, (Sundays excepted) adjoining the side-walks, around the Bowling-green; on the easterly side of Broadway, from the poplar trees at the southerly corner of the Park, to a point opposite the southerly side of Murray-street; on the northerly side of Chatham-row, from the poplar trees at the southerly corner of the Park, to a point opposite the southerly side of Frankfort-street; on Chatham-square; on the easterly side of Broadway opposite to the corner of White-street; on the northerly side of Courtlandt-street slip, adjacent to the Steam-Boat Ferry wharf; and in the centre of Fulton-street, adjacent to the Steam-Boat Ferry wharf: no hackney coach or carriage shall be placed along side of any other hackney coach or carriage. If any hackney coach or carriage shall stand waiting for employment at any other public street or place, or in any other manner than is herein directed, the owner shall forfeit the sum of 10 dollars.

If the driver of any hackney coach or carriage, while waiting for employment at either of the said stands, shall snap or flourish his whip, or shall not remain upon the seat of such carriage, (excepting when it may be necessary for him to leave it,) or shall interrogate any person about employing a carriage, he shall forfeit the sum of 5 dollars.

The prices or rates to be taken by the owners or

drivers of hackney coaches or carriages, shall be as follows :

	D. C.
For conveying a passenger for any distance not exceeding one mile - - - -	0 25
For conveying one passenger any distance exceeding a mile, and within the Lamp and Watch Districts - - - -	0 50
For every additional passenger - - - -	0 25
For conveying one passenger to the New Almshouse and returning - - - -	0 75
For every additional passenger and returning - - - -	0 37½
For conveying one or more passengers around the First or Sandy-hill Tour - - - -	1 0
For conveying one or more passengers around the Second or Love-lane Tour - - - -	2 0
For conveying one or more passengers around the Third or Lake's Tour - - - -	2 50
For conveying one or more passengers around the Fourth or Aphorp's Tour, with the privilege of detaining the carriage two hours - - - -	3 50
For conveying one or more passengers to Harlaem and returning, with the privilege of detaining the carriage two hours - - - -	4 0
For conveying one or more passengers to Kingsbridge and returning, with the privilege of keeping the carriage all day - - - -	5 0
For conveying one or more passengers any distance not herein mentioned or described and returning, for every mile which they may proceed from the said stands respectively - - - -	0 50
For attending a funeral within the Lamp and Watch Districts - - - -	2 0

Whenever a hackney coach or carriage shall be detained, excepting as aforesaid, the owner or driver shall be allowed after the rate of 75 cents for an hour, and in that proportion for a greater or less period of time.

The owners or drivers shall not be entitled to demand, or receive any hire-pay or compensation for the conveyance of any passenger, unless the number of the

carriage, and the rates and prices shall be fixed and placed in the manner herein directed, at the time such passenger or passengers were conveyed in such carriage, nor from any passenger from whom any such owner or driver shall demand or ask any greater price or rates than he may be entitled to receive as aforesaid : and upon the trial of any cause for the recovery of any of the aforesaid prices or rates, it shall be incumbent upon the plaintiff to prove that the number, and prices or rates were placed and fixed, in pursuance of the provisions of this law.

If the owner or driver shall ask or receive any larger sum than they may be entitled to receive as aforesaid, they shall forfeit the sum of 20 dollars.

There shall be fixed up in a conspicuous place within the said carriages, and in such a manner as will be readily observed by persons in the same, a card, or paper, containing the number of the license, the name of the owner of said carriage, and the whole of the rates, printed in plain legible characters, under the penalty of 20 dollars for every time any such carriage shall come upon either of the said stands, or shall convey any passenger, without having such a card or paper so placed ; which penalty may be recovered of the owner or driver of said hackney coach or carriage.

If the owner or driver of any hackney coach or carriage, while on any of the said stands, shall refuse or neglect to convey any person to any place on the island of New-York, upon being applied to for that purpose, they shall forfeit 15 dollars.

The Attorney of the Corporation shall be authorized, upon the recovery and receipt of any penalty under this ordinance, to pay over the whole of the same, after deducting his fees, to the person who shall give him such information as shall enable him to prosecute the offender to judgment.

It shall be the duty of the persons who are appointed by the Common Council to give information for offences against the laws and ordinances, to examine the hackney coaches and carriages, at least once in each week,

and to report forthwith to the Attorney of the Corporation all violations of this ordinance which may come to their knowledge. If any person shall hinder or obstruct the said persons in the discharge of their duties, they shall forfeit 25 dollars.

No. IV.

Cart and Cartmen's Rates and Regulations.

No person shall drive any sled, cart, truck, dray, or other carriage for the transportation of any goods, wares, merchandises, firewood, or other things whatsoever, within the city, for hire or wages, unless he shall be licensed as a cartman by the Mayor, under the penalty of 5 dollars; and no person who hath been licensed as a cartman, and shall have been suspended or displaced, shall drive any cart, &c. for him, under the penalty of 10 dollars.

Whenever the Mayor shall grant a license to a minor, he shall take a bond from a good and sufficient surety, as security for such minor's good behaviour as a cartman, and to pay such damages as may be sustained by any person or person employing him.

Each sled or cart to be employed for the transportation of any goods, wares, merchandise, firewood, or other things, shall be 2 feet 5 inches wide, between the foremost rungs, and 2 feet 9 inches wide between the hindmost rungs, and no more or less; and all the rungs shall be 3 feet 8 inches high above the floor of the sled or cart, and no more or less, under the penalty of 20 dollars, to be paid by the owner or possessor thereof.

Each cartman shall cause the number of his license to be fairly painted upon each side of his cart, with black paint upon a white ground, easily to be seen, on the square of the after part of the shaft, under the penalty of 20 dollars for every day he shall drive his cart without having the same so numbered; and shall also forfeit his license.

Licensed cartmen shall be permitted to use iron shod wheels, under the following regulations; to wit, that the iron or tire round the wheels, shall be in breadth not less than 3 inches, and the nails wherewith the same shall be nailed to the wheels, shall be so sunk into the iron or tire, as that the heads of such nails shall not project beyond the surface thereof, under the penalty of 2 dollars, for each day he shall so drive the said cart. The rims of the wheels of all carts not shod with iron in the manner aforesaid, shall not be less than 4 inches and an half broad, and 8 inches deep when new, on pain of forfeiting his license, and the sum of 5 dollars.

No cartman shall drive the cart of any person upon hire or on shares, under the penalty of 5 dollars for each offence; nor shall any cartman let out his cart or sled to hire, or on shares, to any person, or permit or hire any person to drive his cart, but shall drive it himself; unless by reason of sickness or other disability, he obtain a license from the Mayor, or in his absence from the Recorder, under the penalty of 5 dollars; and upon conviction thereof, he shall forfeit his license; and the person to whom such cart or sled shall be let out, shall forfeit 3 dollars for every day or part of a day such cart or sled shall be so let out or employed.

If any cartman shall neglect or refuse to employ his horse and cart, or sled, for any person when required, (unless he be then actually otherwise employed, or unless the distance he shall be required to go shall be more than 4 miles from the City-Hall,) such cartman shall forfeit 3 dollars.

Every cartman shall, upon request, leave all other employments, to attend to the riding and carting of wheat, flour, or any other merchandise, or other thing subject to damage, under the penalty of 3 dollars.

Each of the cartmen shall carry a good and sufficient load, that is to say, as much as can be conveniently stowed on his cart, and is reasonable for one horse to draw, under the penalty of 1 dollar. No cartman shall load in his cart at one time, more than one

puncheon or hogshead of rum, one hogshead of molasses, one hogshead of sugar, one pipe of wine, or hogshead, puncheon, or pipe of any other liquors; and no greater quantity of liquors shall be loaded or carried in a cart at one time, in small casks, than 150 gallons, under the penalty of 1 dollar.

The prices or rates to be taken by cartmen, for the loading, carrying, and unloading of goods, wares, merchandises, and other things, shall be as follows:

For every bale of cotton, barrel of oil or potash, box of Havannah sugars, or hundred feet of timber 12½ cents.

For every hogshead of beer, ale, or molasses, containing from 60 to 90 gallons, 31 cents.

For every load of bar-iron, every 4 tierces of bread, every load of bricks, every 12 bushels of clay or sand, every load of coffee in bags or barrels, small cordage, dye wood, European goods, every 3 tierces of flaxseed, every load of fire-wood, every 12 bags of flour, 7 barrels of flour, every load of gammons or hams, paints, whiting, pimento, beef; every 5 barrels of beef, pork, tar, pitch, or turpentine; every 2 tierces of rum, every twenty bushels of salt, every load of wheat, building or paving stones, boards, planks, scantling, or other timber, 31 cents.

For every load of bricks handled and piled, calves, sheep, lambs, cider, cheese, or cocoa; every cask of cocoa containing above 1000 weight; for every half chaldron of coal, hogshead of coffee containing above 1000 weight; for every load of earthen-ware loose, hay in bales, bundles, or tresses, or heading; for every 50 hides; for every load of hemp in bales or bundles; hoops or hoop-poles; iron pots and kettles; oysters and oyster-shells, or pantiles; every small pipe of brandy; for every load of tiles or slate, shingles, or staves loose, for every hogshead of sugar weighing above 9 and not exceeding 15 cwt.; for every load of cut stone, for every load of tea, for every hogshead of tobacco not exceeding 15 cwt.; for every load of dried fish loose, 37½ cents.

For every hogshead of alum, or copperas weighing from 12 to 15 cwt. ; for every hogshead of molasses, containing from 90 to 140 gallons ; for every hogshead of paints or whiting, weighing from 12 to 15 cwt. or hogshead of rum, 44 cents.

For every load of household furniture ; for every 12 cwt. weight of loose hemp ; for every pipe of brandy exceeding 100 gallons, pipe of gin or wine ; for every five quarter-casks of wine ; and for every ton of plaster of Paris, 50 cents.

For every hogshead of alum, whiting, paints, sugar, copperas, or tobacco, containing each above 15 cwt. and less than a ton, 56 cents.

For every hogshead or load of paints, whiting, sugar, or tobacco, containing each more than one ton weight, 75 cents.

For every load of loose hay, 1 dollar.

For every cable one half shot, of from 5 to 7 inches in circumference, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

For every cable whole shot, of like dimensions, 75 cents.

For every cable one half shot, of from 7 to 10 inches in circumference, $87\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

For every cable whole shot, of like dimensions, 1 dollar 75 cents.

For every cable whole shot, of 10 and not exceeding 12 inches in circumference, 2 dollars.

For every cable whole shot, of 12 and not exceeding 14 inches in circumference, 3 dollars.

For every cable half shot, of the dimensions of the two last mentioned, 1 dollar 50 cents.

For every cable whole shot, of 14 and not exceeding 15 inches in circumference, 4 dollars.

For every cable half shot, of like dimensions, 2 dollars.

For every cable whole shot, above 15 inches in circumference, 5 dollars.

For every cable half shot, of like dimensions, 2 dollars 50 cents.

For every load of goods, wares, merchandise, or other things not herein enumerated, \$1 cents.

In all cases where the distance exceeds half a mile, and does not exceed 2 miles, the cartman shall be entitled to receive one third more for every load of the same articles, for every additional half mile he shall cart or transport the same.

If any cartman shall ask, demand, receive, take, exact, or extort, any greater rate or rates, price or prices or compensation for carting any goods, wares, merchandises, wood, or other things, than are above mentioned and limited, or shall be guilty of any embezzlement or deceit in the execution of his duty, he shall be suspended from being a cartman and forfeit 5 dollars.

All cartmen, draymen, and water-carriers who shall use any cart or sled, shall be under the same regulations, and subject to all the fines, forfeitures and penalties, to which the cartmen are subject and liable by this law.

If any person shall transport any timber, plank, or poles exceeding the length of 35 feet, within the lamp and watch districts, in or upon a sleigh or cart, they shall forfeit 5 dollars.

If any cartman shall demand or ask any greater price or rate from any person for any of the before mentioned services than such cartman may be authorized to receive as aforesaid, he shall not be entitled to recover any compensation for the same.

No. V.

Porters.

RATES AND REGULATIONS.

If any person shall follow the business of a public porter, or of a hand-cartman in the city, without being licensed as such by the Mayor, they shall forfeit 5 dollars.

Each of the public porters or hand-cartmen shall wear a badge, on which shall be engraved his name and the number of his license; and shall also have his name and the number of his license, together with the prices or rates hereinafter allowed, printed or engraved in legible characters on a card or plate, which shall be nailed on a conspicuous part of his wheelbarrow or hand-cart, under the penalty of 5 dollars.

The prices or rates to be taken by the public porters for carrying a load upon a wheelbarrow are as follows:

	cents.
For any distance not exceeding half a mile	12½

For any distance over half a mile, and not exceeding a mile	25
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(and in that proportion for any greater distance.)

For carrying a load upon a hand-barrow, for any distance not exceeding half a mile	25
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For any distance over half a mile, and not exceeding a mile	44
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(and in that proportion for any greater distance.)

The prices or rates to be taken by the hand-cartmen for carting a load in a hand-cart, are as follows:

	cents.
For any distance not exceeding half a mile	18

For any distance over half a mile, and not exceeding a mile	31
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(and in that proportion for any greater distance.)

If any public porter or hand-cartman shall ask, demand, or receive any greater rate or price for transporting any article or articles than is herein allowed, he shall forfeit 5 dollars.

No porter or hand-cartman shall be entitled to any compensation for carrying or carting a load upon a wheelbarrow or hand-cart, unless the prices or rates are fixed upon it; and in any suit for the recovery of any of the rates or prices, it shall be incumbent upon the plaintiff to prove upon the trial of the same, that the rates or prices were fixed or placed as aforesaid.

If any of the public porters shall neglect or refuse to transport any article when required, unless he shall then be actually otherwise employed, or unless the distance

he shall then be required to go shall be more than two miles, he shall forfeit 5 dollars.

If any public porter or hand-cartman shall permit or suffer any other person to carry any article in his wheel or hand-barrow or hand-cart, or to wear his badge, he shall forfeit 5 dollars.

The Attorney of the Corporation shall be authorized, upon the recovery and receipt of any penalty under this ordinance, to pay over the whole of the same to the person who shall give him such information as will enable him to prosecute the offender to judgment.

It shall be the duty of the persons appointed by the Common Council to give information of all offences against the laws, and also of the Deputy Clerks of the markets, to visit the stands of the porters at least once a week, and to report to the Attorney of the Corporation the names of all such porters or hand-cartmen as shall not have the said rates placed as aforesaid upon their wheelbarrow or hand-cart.

If any porter or hand-cartman shall demand or ask any greater price or rate from any person for any of the before-mentioned services, than such porter or hand-cartman may be authorized to receive as aforesaid, he shall not be entitled to recover any compensation for any such services.

No. VI.

Chimney-Sweepers'

RATES AND REGULATIONS.

Chimney-Sweepers are licensed, for which they pay 3 dollars per annum. No boys, under 11 years of age, to be employed. They must be comfortably clad, well fed, and not to work before 6 o'clock, A. M., nor after 4 P. M. in winter: nor, in summer, before 5 o'clock A. M. nor after 6, P. M.; penalty 5 dollars.

Chimneys taking fire within one month after having been swept, subjects the sweeper to all penalties incurred thereby. Badges to be worn by master, apprentices, and servants; penalty 2 dollars.

Rates.

cents.

Sweeping every chimney from the uppermost floor of any house	15½
From the next floor below	18½
— the next floor below	25
— the next floor below	31
— the next floor below	37½
— the next floor below	44

Where a franklin stove, coal grate, or jack, are used in any fire-place, additional charge 12½ cents.

Inspector of Chimney-Sweepers appointed for one year, to see the law respected, and to report.

No. VII.

Abstract of Corporation Laws and Ordinances during the Mayoralty of Jacob Rade .

PASSED 5th May, 1817.

Observance of Sunday.---No servile work or labour, buying or selling, (except fish and milk before 9 in the morning, and milk after 5, P. M.) no hunting, shooting, fishing, sport or play, no wading horses in the rivers, permitted; penalty 5 dollars.

No tipling, or excessive drinking, allowed in inns, grocery-stores, victualling-houses, ordinaries or public gardens; penalty 10 dollars.

Religious congregations may cause chains to be put across the streets in front and along the side of their houses of worship, during service.

Street Preaching.---Prohibited, without permission from the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen; penalty 50 dollars.

Disturbing licensed clergymen prohibited; penalty 25 dollars.

Gambling.---No gaming table or device to be exposed in the streets; penalty 25 dollars. Persons playing, 5 dollars.

Masquerades.---Prohibited in inns or taverns ; penalty 250 dollars.

Bathing.---Prohibited near ferry-stairs, the battery, or within certain bounds, between 6 o'clock, A. M. and 8, P. M. ; penalty 5 dollars.

Flying Kites.---Prohibited within the lamp or watch district of the city ; penalty 5 dollars.

Horses and Horse Racing.---No horse to be driven before another in the manner called tandem, otherwise than on a walk, within the watch and lamp districts, or on turning the corner of a street ; or at a greater speed than 5 miles an hour. Not to be exposed to sale in the streets, or run at large ; penalty 5 dollars. Horse racing, or trotting for a wager, prohibited ; penalty 50 dollars.

Bells.---Not to be rung or tolled at any funeral ; penalty 25 dollars.

City Inspector.---Appointed by the Common Council, with a salary of 1,250 dollars per annum. His duty is " to take all necessary measures to ascertain all nuisances which may exist in the said city ; to examine or cause the same to be examined ; to report suitable ordinances to the Common Council, for their correction and removal, and to cause copies of the same to be served upon the persons whose duty it shall be to correct or remove such nuisance." He must also report such offenders to the Attorney for the Corporation as ought to be prosecuted ; attend the Board of Health, and be subject to such instructions as they may give respecting

NUISANCES.

Night Scavengers.---Are appointed by the City Inspector ; penalty for acting without licence, 2 dollars.

Board of Health to inquire respecting, and to remove, nuisances ; also all persons infected with epidemical disease, out of the city ; penalty of obstructions, 250 dollars.

Inspector, or assistants, to examine, between sunrise and sunset, all foul, damp, sunken, or ill-constructed buildings, and cause them to be cleaned, altered or amended ; penalty of obstruction 50 dollars.

No made ground, or ground formerly covered with

salt, or stagnant water, to be turned up, or the surface removed, during June, July, August, and September, without permission ; penalty 100 dollars.

No standing water to be kept in pits, vats or pools, in any house or yard ; penalty 50 dollars.

Undressed, or uncurried hides, skins, or leather, or blubber, or materials for dressing leather, not to be kept for 24 hours, within a certain district ; penalty 10 dollars.

The sale of oysters prohibited between 1st June and 1st September ; penalty 2 dollars each hundred.

All booths on the streets (except on 4th July) prohibited ; penalty 5 dollars.

Dead bodies to be interred in graves 6 feet deep, without removing or disturbing other graves, or exposing their contents. All persons dying of a contagious disorder (except small-pox or measles) to be buried to the northward of Grand-street ; penalty 100 dollars. Funerals not to pass on side-walks ; penalty 10 dollars.

Slaughter-houses to be washed, and thoroughly cleaned, every day, from 1st June to 1st November ; penalty 10 dollars. Filthy water from thence not to be thrown upon the premises of any neighbour ; penalty 100 dollars.

Exposing dead horses on the streets, or throwing them into the docks or slips, prohibited ; penalty 10 dollars.

Putrid meat, or substance, of every description, to be thrown into the stream of the Hudson or East rivers.

Tubs from privies to be removed between 11 o'clock P. M. and 3, A. M. from 1st May to 30th September ; and between 10, P. M. and 5, A. M. from 1st October to 1st April ; penalty 10 dollars.

Filth and Dirt.—All the manure, filth, dirt, and rubbish, which shall be found in the paved streets, and all the offals, garbage, dirt, and filth, which shall be brought out from the houses, cellars, alleys, yards, and lots, shall be granted to such two or more fit and proper persons as shall contract for the same, for such sums of money as shall be agreed upon between them and the Common Council.

The city shall be divided into two districts, by a line to begin at the east river, at the Fly-market-slip, and to run up and through the said slip to and through Maiden-lane to Broadway, and up Broadway to Art-street, from thence to Stuyvesant-street, and from thence to the east river: All that part of the city lying between the said line and the east river, to be called the Eastern District; and to include therein the Fly-market-slip, the Fly-market, and street on each side thereof, and Maiden-lane. And the residue of the city, including Broadway, to be called the Western District.

The owner, lessee, or person having charge of each and every house, or other building, or lot of ground adjoining to any paved street, shall twice in every week, upon the days herein after prescribed, from the 1st of April to the 1st of December, before the hour of 10 in the morning, cause all the rubbish, dirt, and filth, in their respective houses, cellars, alleys, yards and lots, (except offals and garbage, and the articles enumerated in the 13th section of this law,) to be brought out into the street opposite to their respective buildings and lots of ground; and all the dirt and filth in the streets as far as the middle of the same, and in the gutter and kennel thereof, opposite and next adjacent to such buildings and lots, to be swept, scraped, and collected together in heaps in the middle of the street, under the penalty of 2 dollars for each neglect. Each and every occupant of any house or other building shall be severally liable to pay the same penalty.

The person having charge of any church, or other place of public worship, college, school, hospital, or cemetery, shall, in like manner, cause so much of the streets, gutters, and kennels, as may be opposite thereto, and to the lots of land appertaining to the same, to be swept, scraped, and cleansed, and the dirt and filth thereof collected and laid in heaps, twice in every week, under the penalty of 6 dollars for each neglect.

These duties shall be performed by the owners, &c. of houses, &c. adjoining to Broadway, or situate to the westward thereof, and to the southward of Murray-street, and that part which lies between Peck-slip, Ferry-street, Spruce-street, Nassau-street, Chatham-street, Tryon-row, Cross-street, Reed-street, Elm-street, Orange-street, Prince-street, Mott-street, James-street, New-slip, and the East River, including the said streets and slips, which shall be called the First division, on every *Monday* and *Thursday*. And in that part which lies between the East River, and a line running up Whitehall-slip through Whitehall-street to State-street, thence through State-street to Broadway, through Broadway to Prince-street, thence through Prince-street to Elm-street, thence down Elm-street to Orange street, and thence to and through Reed-street, Cross-street, Tryon-row, Chatham-street, and Nassau-street to Spruce-street, Ferry-street, and Peck-slip, to the East River aforesaid, which shall be called the Second Division, on every *Tuesday* and *Friday*. And in all other parts of the city, which shall compose the Third Division, on every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in every week. Before the streets are swept, the same shall be sufficiently sprinkled with water, under the penalty of 2 dollars for each neglect.

No offals or garbage shall at any time be cast or laid in any street, lane, or alley in this city; and no rubbish, dirt, filth, or any other thing whatsoever, shall be cast or laid in any street, lane, or alley, except on the days and before the hour prescribed for the sweeping and cleaning of the streets, under the penalty of 10 dollars for each offence.

The contractors shall cause all the rubbish, &c. collected in heaps, to be carted away before sunset on the several days when the same shall be so collected, so that the whole of a street, or part of a street, shall be fully cleared at the same time, under the penalty of 10 dollars for each neglect.

The contractors shall, at their own expense, cause all the dirt, &c. to be removed from the public markets every Sunday before the hour of 9 in the morning, and every other day except Saturday by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under the penalty of 10 dollars for each neglect.

The contractors shall, at their own expense, cause the heads of slips and the streets in front of public buildings and other public grounds, except as before mentioned, to be swept; and the dirt, &c. there scraped and collected in heaps, twice in each week, before the hour of 10 in the morning, on the days assigned for sweeping, from the 15th March to the 15th December: and shall, before sunset on the same days, cause all such sweepings, dirt, &c. to be removed, under the penalty of 10 dollars for each neglect.

A sufficient number of carts shall be employed by the contractors for collecting and removing all vegetables, offals, and garbage, from the houses, cellars, kitchens, and yards; and from the 15th March to the 15th December, the contractors shall cause such carts to pass at least once a day, Sundays excepted, through each of the streets; and the persons employed to drive such carts, shall, at proper intervals, give notice of their approach by the ringing of a bell, and shall receive all such vegetables, offals, and garbage, as shall be delivered at the said carts: for each neglect the contractor shall forfeit 10 dollars.

From the 1st of December to the 1st of April, no ashes, cinders, dirt, or rubbish shall be cast or laid in any street, under the penalty of 10 dollars for each offence; and during that period the contractors shall cause the bell-carts to pass through the streets, twice in each week, on the days assigned for sweeping; and the carts shall pass between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the said days: the persons employed by the contractors to drive such carts, shall give notice of their approach in the manner above directed; and shall receive all such ashes,

&c. as shall be delivered at the said carts: for each neglect the contractors shall forfeit 10 dollars.

Whenever any ashes, cinders, dross, shells, or rubbish, of any kind shall be cast into any street, between the 15th December and the 15th March hereafter, it shall be the duty of the contractor to cause the same to be removed from the street within 2 hours after notice, in writing, specifying the article or thing, and the place where the same may be, shall have been left at the dwelling-house of such contractor, under the penalty of 25 dollars for every offence.

Sec. 13. No person shall lay in any street, lane, or alley, nor deliver to either of the carts employed by the contractors, any dross, ashes cinders, or rubbish of any kind from any foundery, forge, or blacksmith's shop; nor any oysters, clams, or shells of any kind from any oyster-stand, or oyster-cellar, or oyster-house, under the penalty of 10 dollars for each offence; it being declared to be the duty of the proprietor or possessor of such foundery, &c. to employ carts to remove such articles at his or her own expense. But if either of the said articles be cast into the street, it shall be the duty of the contractors to remove the same, under the penalty of 10 dollars. And after such removal, he may recover from the person placing the same in the street, double the usual sum for removing the same.

Every cart employed by the contractors, shall have a tight box, the sides and forepart of which shall be two feet, and the tail-board not less than 16 inches high, and shall have the words "Dirt Cart," and the letter "E," or "W," designating the district to which it belongs, and its number painted distinctly in black letters on a white tin plate, fastened on the outside of the side-board, under the penalty of 10 dollars for every offence.

No person, except such as are employed by the contractors, shall take up, carry away, or remove any of the dirt or filth from any of the streets, heads of slips, or public grounds in the city, under the penalty

of 25 dollars, for each offence; and if any licensed cartman shall be found guilty thereof, he shall forfeit his license in addition to said penalty; and the driver and owner of the horse and cart shall be severally liable for such penalty: but no person removing building rubbish, at the request of the owner or builder, shall be liable.

It shall not be lawful for any cartman, or other person to deposit manure at any place to the southward of a line beginning on the Hudson River in a line with Hammond-street, thence through Hammond-street to Greenwich-lane, thence through Greenwich-lane and Art-street to the Bowery, thence through the Bowery to North-street, thence through North-street to the East River, under the penalty of 25 dollars for each offence; and the further penalty of 1 dollar for every 24 hours in which the same shall remain, except for the purpose of cultivating the ground on which it shall be laid. No manure, filth or sweepings, collected in heaps, to the northward of the line before mentioned, shall, at any future period, between the 1st May and the 1st December, be carted to any wharf to the southward of the line above mentioned, other than such wharf on the East River as is situated northwardly of the southerly side of Rivington-street, unless by the direction of the contractors, under the penalty of 25 dollars for each offence.

The owner or builder of any house or other building which may be erecting or repairing, shall cause all the rubbish occasioned thereby which may be cast into the street, and all the ground, stone, sand, and clay which may be dug from the cellar and yard, and cast into the street, to be removed before sun-set on each day, under the penalty on such owner and builder severally, of 10 dollars; and the additional penalty of 5 dollars for every day during which such rubbish, ground, stone, sand, or clay shall remain in the said street. But if any such rubbish, &c. shall be cast in the street and not removed on the same day, it shall be the duty of the contractor to remove the same on the next sweeping,

the person offending to pay the Contractor double the usual sum for removing the same.

The Contractors are authorized and required to employ as many persons as may be necessary to sweep and clean the streets and gutters in front of such houses and lots as are uninhabited, or where owners or occupants may have temporarily retired from the city; and it shall be lawful for the Contractors to collect the proportionate share of the expense thereof from the owner or occupant of every such house and lot, and in default of payment, to prosecute for the same.

Bills of Mortality.---Sextons to deliver weekly to the City Inspector a list, according to a specific form, of all persons buried: penalty 25 dollars. Inspector to publish these every Tuesday in the newspapers.

Streets.---Commissioner and assistant to superintend the forming, enlarging, improving and paving all streets, roads, wharves and common sewers, and to prosecute offenders.

All new paved streets, to have foot-paths of the following widths: streets 40 feet wide, 10 feet; 50 feet wide, 12½ feet; 60 feet wide, 14 feet; 70 feet wide, 16 feet; 80 feet wide, 17 feet; above 80 and not exceeding 90 feet wide, 18 feet; 90 and not exceeding 100 feet wide, 19 feet; above 100 feet wide, 20 feet.

Private cart-ways crossing the side-walks, and all side-walks, to be paved, at the expense of those benefited thereby, "with brown, or grey, square or oblong flat stones, hewn and laid close together, or with hard brick;" penalty 10 dollars. The carriage-way to be paved with sufficient paving-stones, and arched, and a gutter or kennel to be formed on each side; penalty 250 dollars.

Curb-stones to be 2 feet 6 inches long, 4 inches thick, and 14 wide, and properly squared; 6 inches to be laid below the kennel and 3 above; penalty 10 dollars.

Side-walks not to be extended beyond a neighbouring lot without permission, except when the street is to be re-paved; penalty 10 dollars.

Streets to be kept in repair by owners or occupiers of houses or lots; penalty 50 dollars. Pavers to be employed by the Commissioner.

Pits, Vaults, or Wells, while uncovered, to have a light placed near them during the night; penalty 10 dollars. To be completed and covered in within three weeks; penalty 5 dollars.

Railings.--To be placed round all ground dug for roads or streets, and where paving is going on. A passage to be left for foot passengers, and notice of the intended obstruction put up at three conspicuous places of the street, three days before. One block and one intersection only to be obstructed at one time; penalty 15 dollars.

Cellar lights, porticoes, &c. not to extend beyond a moderate length; penalty 250 dollars.

Posts.--The placing of posts in the streets, except at the corner or intersection of streets, prohibited; penalty 5 dollars.

Obstructions.--Step stones for entering carriages, signs, sign posts, or other posts, "and any other thing which may incumber or obstruct the street; and any cellar light, bow window, or other window, shed, porch, portico, cellar door, platform, stoop or step, which now is, or may hereafter at any time be erected or placed in any street, contrary to this ordinance, to be taken down, altered, or removed from the street," as to the Commissioner shall seem meet; penalty of obstruction 25 dollars. Incumbering streets, wharfs or piers, "with any thing whatsoever," without permission; penalty 5 dollars.

Trees.--Not to be planted on the streets to the south and west of Grand-street less than 40 feet wide; and on the foot-path only: penalty 5 dollars. Cutting down, destroying, or injuring any tree standing in any public street, prohibited: penalty 5 dollars.

Carts and Carriages.--Not to be driven or backed on the foot-paths; penalty 5 dollars.

Goods and Merchandise.--Not to be placed at a greater distance than 12 inches from stores or houses, so as to remain longer than one hour; and not to load, drive, or ride any horse, or drag or wheel any barrow, or saw any wood, or lay any wood or coal, or other lumber, on the foot-path; penalty 5 dollars.

Cross Walks.—Not to be obstructed by horses, carts, or carriages; penalty 5 dollars.

Earth—No turf, sand, clay, or earth, to be removed from the streets; penalty 25 dollars.

Buildings.—Before erected, the ground to be previously viewed and laid out by the surveyors: penalty 50 dollars.

Fire-wood.—Cord-wood to measure 4 feet, including half the scarf: penalty 1 dollar each load. Not to be loaded on the docks or wharves until sold; penalty \$ 5.

The rungs of each cart to measure 3 feet 8 inches high from the floor of the cart; the breadth between the two foremost rungs 2 feet 5 inches, and between the two hindmost, 2 feet 9 inches. The wood to be closely stowed to the top of the rungs: penalty 5 dollars.

Crooked wood to be sold as refuse. Short wood to be stowed on the cart in sufficient quantity to make a quarter of a cord, in the judgment of the inspectors of fire-wood; penalty 1 dollar.

Inspectors to inspect the loading of all fire-wood for sale, and to receive, from the seller, *three cents* for each load inspected.

Cartmen and sawyers prohibited from purchasing wood, except for their own use, or by order; penalty 15 dollars.

Wood for sale deposited in yards to be inspected, and sold under the same regulations.

May be purchased in the 10th Ward by the cord or measurement; subject to the inspectors.

Retailers of liquors.—Every person licensed to keep “a tavern, ordinary, or victualling house, to sell wine, brandy, rum, strong waters, cider, beer, ale, or any excisable or strong liquors,” must, within 10 days after opening store, &c. place a sign or board on front of their house or store, containing their name at full length, and denoting that they are licensed to retail liquors to be drank in their house; penalty for neglect \$ 1 a-week.

Swine.—Not to go at large without having a ring in their nose; penalty 3 dollars.

Tin plate and Earthen Ware.—Not to be sold in the public streets or slips; penalty 10 dollars. May be

sold on board a vessel, or in front of a shop or manufactory.

Awnings.—May be placed in front of any house, or store, from 1st April to 1st November. Not be less than 7 feet in height above the side walk, and the posts must be placed close to the curb-stone; penalty 10 dollars.

Lime.—To be sold by the load, and conveyed through the streets on a cart, with a tight box, to contain 16 bushels, and sufficiently covered over; penalty 3 dollars each load.

No lime to be sifted or screened in the open streets; penalty 5 dollars.

No vessel with lime to lay in the slips or wharfs, except when discharging cargo.

No lime-house permitted in the streets longer than 3 months, nor between 1st November and 1st April; penalty 25 dollars each day.

Inspectors not to purchase lime, except for their own use; penalty 25 dollars.

Sales by auction.—No goods to be sold on the streets except between 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.; penalty 10 dollars.

Goods not to be sold in the streets without the permission of the occupant of the house, store, or lot, before which the goods are laid; not to be placed on the side walk, nor occupy more than a third part in width of the cart way, or lane; penalty 10 dollars.

Salted beef or pork, dried or pickled fish, blubber, hides, or cotton wool, not to be exposed for sale between 1st June and 1st November; penalty 50 dollars.

Household furniture to be sold only at *Peck-slip*, between Pearl and Water-streets; at *Fulton-street*, between Water and Front-streets; at *Burling-slip*, between Pearl and Front-streets; at *Old-slip*, between Water and Front-streets; in *Broad-street*, between Front and South-streets; and in *Vesey-street*, between Greenwich and Washington-streets; penalty 10 dollars.

Carriages and animals to be exposed to sale in *Elm-street*, between White-street and Canal-street; penalty 10 dollars.

Every article exposed to sale at auction, in the public streets, to be removed by 5 o'clock P. M. of the day of selling; penalty 10 dollars.

No bellman, cryer, drum, or fife, instrument of music, or any other show, signal, or flag, to be used at any place of sale by auction; penalty 10 dollars.

All dry goods, hardware, wooden or tin ware, exposed to sale by auction, in the streets, except articles of household furniture, to be sold wholesale, and not in small parcels or pieces; penalty 10 dollars.

Coal.—To be sold by the bushel, in measures of the same capacity as those used at the Custom-house; penalty 1 dollar.

Coal vessels not to lie in front of any of the public markets; penalty 10 dollars.

Rivers.—Placing of fences or stakes, or any other thing to obstruct the navigation of the rivers or bays, or the fisheries, prohibited; penalty 50 dollars.

Manure.—To be sold in cart or wagon loads, containing 14 bushels heaped measure. All manure, sand, earth, or clay, to be carted in close boxes, with a tail board 16 inches high, and well secured; penalty 5 dollars.

Inspectors appointed; to receive 3 cents for each load of manure inspected: one-third to be paid by the seller, and two-thirds by the buyer.

Hay.—To be sold by weight, allowing 112 lbs. to the hundred weight; penalty 10 dollars. Carters carting without weighing, 5 dollars penalty every load.

Engines erected for weighing hay; the weigh-master to receive 25 cents for every cart or wagon-load, one-half to be paid by the seller and the other by the buyer.

Hay-cartmen licensed, and sworn to be careful in inspecting the hay; penalty 5 dollars: to have the number of his cart painted on a tin plate and fixed to the shaft; penalty 20 dollars.

Boats bringing hay to the city have the privilege, in preference to all other vessels, of occupying a large space at Whitehall-slip; at Gouverneur's-slip, and one birth in Duane-street basin. Penalty for preventing their approach 10 dollars.

No fire or lighted candle allowed on board, while at the docks with hay, or within 50 yards thereof; penalty 25 dollars.

Dogs.---Not suffered to go at large; penalty 10 dollars. Owner to register every dog, and to pay a tax for each of 3 dollars per annum; penalty 5 dollars.

May be seized and killed, if at large, and the carcass buried, for which 50 cents is paid out of the treasury; penalty 100 dollars for preventing the execution of this ordinance.

Vaults and Cisterns.---Not to be made in the streets without permission of the Common Council; penalty 100 dollars.

Fifteen cents for every square foot of ground to be paid for permission; penalty 200 dollars.

The outward side of the grating or opening of every vault to be within 12 inches of the curb-stone; penalty 100 dollars.

Guns.---No discharge of fire-arms permitted within 5 miles of the City-Hall, or within 100 yards of any road or highway in the county; penalty 25 dollars. Military duties excepted.

Park, Battery and Bowling-Green.---Playing at ball, quoits, foot races, or other sport, prohibited on these grounds; penalty 5 dollars.

Squibs and Crackers.---To sell, or expose these for sale, except in packages of 1000, subjects to a penalty of 25 dollars.

Snow and Ice.---“Within the first 4 hours between sunrise and sunset, after every fall of snow, or hail, or rain, which shall freeze on the side walks and gutters,” the same to be removed to the breadth of one foot opposite every lot, house, church, or other building, and the side walks strewed with ashes, sand, or other proper materials; penalty 2 dollars; and 12½ cents for every 25 feet in length not cleaned or strewed.

Gutters obstructed with “ice, dirt, or other thing,” to be cleared out to the width of one foot, within two hours after notice given by the Street-Inspector; penalty 5 dollars.

Raising and lowering of Merchandize.---Above the

first floor, no cask, bale, bundle, box or crate, to be raised from the street, or lowered by a pully, tackle, or windlass; penalty 25 dollars.

Vegetables.---Potatoes, turnips and other vegetables sold by measure, to be sold by the grain bushel and half bushel, and to be heaped measure; penalty 10 dollars.

The buyer entitled to have any quantity, not less than half a bushel, measured, for which the measurer is paid 2 cents by the seller.

Blowing Horns.---Blowing horns, ringing bells, or causing a noise to be made upon any instrument, prohibited; penalty 5 dollars.

Hand Bills.---Advertisements or handbills "giving notice of any person's having, or professing to have, skill in the curing of any disease, or of the sale of any nostrum or medicine," are prohibited; penalty 50 dollars.

Pumps.---Wilful damage to any of these a penalty of 15 dollars.

Partition Fences.---Made and maintained by the owners of land on each side, at their mutual expense.

Weights and Measures.---Weights, measures, or scale-beams, to be adjusted, sealed and marked by a sealer, conformable to the standard of the state. Once in every year at least he may inspect all weights, measures and beams; penalty for using other weights, or obstructing the sealer, 50 dollars.

Fish.---The sale of meagre or black shad, prohibited; and trout not to be brought into the city between the 15th October and 15th March, or weighing less than 6 ounces; penalty 10 dollars.

Fines and Penalties.---To be sued for and recovered with costs, in the name of "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York," and the one-half of each penalty to be paid by the Attorney of the Corporation, to the person giving him such information, as shall enable him to prosecute the offender to justice.

The parent, guardian, master, mistress, or owner, of any minor, apprentice, slave or servant that may incur

any of the above penalties, to pay the same, and may be prosecuted on refusal.

No. VIII.

Assize of Bread and Inspector's Regulations.

Every baker or other person who shall carry on the trade of a baker, either in person or by employing others, within the city, shall cause all their loaf bread to be marked with the initial letters of their christian and surname, plainly to be seen on each loaf; and all loaf-bread which shall not be so marked shall be forfeited, and given to the poor of the city; and the person offending shall also forfeit 10 cents, for every loaf so neglected to be marked as aforesaid.

All bakers shall make, or cause to be made, all their loaf bread of good and wholesome flour or meal, and according to the assize established by this ordinance, or any other ordinance hereafter to be passed, directing the assize of loaf-bread; and all loaf-bread baked within the city which shall be found not to have been made of good and wholesome flour or meal, or not to be of good quality, or wanting in weight, according to the assize established at the time, shall be forfeited for the use of the poor of the city; and the baker shall moreover forfeit 10 cents for every loaf thereof.

No bread shall be forfeited for the want of weight only, unless the same shall be ascertained within eight hours after the same is baked; and whenever any loaf-bread shall be inspected or weighed to ascertain the weight thereof, more than 8 hours after the same shall have been baked, the Inspector shall make such allowance as in his judgment shall be just, having regard to the time the same shall have been baked more than 8 hours; and if the same shall be found deficient in weight after making such allowances, the same shall be forfeited in the same manner as though it had been inspected or weighed within the 8 hours after the same

was baked, and then found under the due weight, according to the assize; and whenever an allowance respecting the weight of bread shall be claimed on account of its having been baked 8 hours as aforesaid, the burden of the proof respecting the time when it was baked shall be on the baker or proprietor thereof.

The Inspector shall, when inspecting or weighing bread, make such allowance as in his judgment shall be just for any deficiency of weight only, in what are called split or twisted loaves.

The Common Council shall, from time to time, appoint three fit persons to be Inspectors of Bread, and assign a district to each, whose duty it shall be to inspect and examine all loaf-bread, on the same day on which the same shall be baked, and ascertain and determine whether the same is marked, is made of good and wholesome flour or meal, and is of a good quality; and to determine whether the weight be sufficient, according to this ordinance and the established assize; for those purposes every Inspector shall have power and authority, at all suitable times, to enter any bake-house, shop, store-house, or other building or enclosure, where any loaf-bread shall be kept, within the district so to be assigned to him; and also to stop and detain in any street, whether the same shall be within his inspection district or not, any baker or other person carrying any loaf-bread baked within the city; and there, or in any suitable place, to inspect, examine, weigh, and determine respecting such loaf-bread, according to the true intent and meaning of this ordinance; and if any part thereof shall be forfeited, and liable to seizure, the Inspector shall immediately, or within six hours thereafter, convey all such bread to the Alms-House, for the use of the poor. And it shall be the duty of the Inspector to inspect and examine the loaf-bread baked within the inspection district so to be assigned to him, on the same day on which the same shall be baked, so far as it shall be practicable for him so to do.

Each of the Inspectors shall receive as a compensation for his services, the annual salary or sum of 400 dollars, payable in equal quarterly payments.

The said Inspectors to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before entering on the execution of the duties of their office, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the Mayor or Recorder, well and faithfully to execute the powers and trusts reposed in them, without favour or partiality.

The Chamberlain shall cause to be published every Saturday in the newspapers employed by this Corporation, an assize of bread for the ensuing week, in the form hereinafter mentioned. And every loaf of bread of the price of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and every loaf of bread of the price of $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents, shall be of the weight mentioned in such assize.

The weight of every loaf of bread of the price of $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents, shall be of half the weight of a loaf of bread of the price of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; and the weight of a loaf of bread of the price of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents shall be ascertained as follows: A barrel of flour shall be estimated to produce 4032 ounces of bread; and a profit of 4 dollars and 25 cents shall be allowed to the baker on each barrel of flour, as a compensation for making the bread. Then the value of a barrel of such flour being added to the sum of 4 dollars and 25 cents, and the sum being divided by $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and the number 4032 being divided by the quotient, the last quotient will be the number of ounces which a loaf of the price of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents must weigh. Thus supposing the value of a barrel of flour to be \$9 00

Add	4 25
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	13 25
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Divide 1325 by $12\frac{1}{2}$, and the quotient is 106. Divide 4032 by 106, and the quotient is $38\frac{2}{53}$, being the weight of the loaf. But whenever the first quotient shall contain a fraction less than half an ounce, such fraction shall, in fixing the assize, be omitted; and when such fraction shall be more than half an ounce, then, in fixing the assize, one ounce shall be added in lieu of the fraction. And the Chamberlain shall deliver to any Inspector, and to any baker who may request the same, a copy of such assize, which assize shall be estimated on the market price of New-York flour.

The assize of all bread made wholly of wheat flour, or wholly of rye meal, shall be established by the Chamberlain alone; and the assize of all mixed bread made of wheat flour and Indian meal, or of wheat flour and rye meal, shall be made by the Chamberlain and inspectors, or a majority of them, as they shall judge equitable and proper.

The form of such assize shall be as follows:

	12½ Cents loaf.	6¼ Cents loaf.
Superfine wheat flour	oz.	oz.
Do. mixed with Indian meal	oz.	oz.
Do. mixed with rye meal	oz.	oz.
Rye flour	oz.	oz.

No. IX.

Weigh-Masters and Measurers.

RATES AND REGULATIONS.

The Weigh-masters appointed by the Common Council of the city shall be entitled to demand and receive the following fees, the one half to be paid by the buyer, and the other half by the seller; but the employer shall be liable for the payment thereof in the first instance:

For weighing hemp, flax, and hides,	3 cents per cwt.
———— Brazilletta-wood,	4 do. do.
———— Anchors and cables	
above 8 cwt. -	5 do. do.
———— Anchors and cables of	
less weight, and all other goods and	
articles, - - - - -	2 do. do.

In that proportion for a greater or less quantity; but if the amount of fees so received for weighing any of the foregoing articles at any one place do not exceed 10 dollars, then the said Weigh-master shall be entitled to receive 1 cent for each cwt. so weighed, in addition to the foregoing rates. Every such Weighmaster shall be entitled to demand and receive from the person employing him, the amount of the expense of remov-

ing his scales and weights, provided the fees which he may receive do not exceed 1 dollar.

It shall be the duty of every Weigh-master, if required, to make a return of the articles weighed, and, where it can be done, to mark on each the weight in blacking or red chalk, in legible and durable figures. If any Weigh-master shall neglect to attend in person to the duties of his office, (except in case of sickness or inability to attend,) or shall ask, demand, or receive any greater compensation for his services than is allowed as aforesaid, or shall exercise the office of Weigh-master under any other appointment, he shall forfeit 50 dollars.

If any person not holding the appointment of Weigh-Master under the Common Council shall exercise the office of Weigh-master, to weigh any article for any private person or persons, every such person shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of 25 dollars.

The Measurers appointed by the Common Council shall be entitled to demand and receive the following fees, to be paid as aforesaid:

For measuring short ship timber, for every ton, consisting of 40 cubic feet, 25 cents; all raft timber, for every ton, 6; every 1,000 feet superficial measure, of boards, plank, and scantling, 37½.

Measuring salt or grain, 1 dollar every 100 bushels.

Measuring lime, 12½ cents every load of 16 bushels.

Measuring charcoal, 1 cent per bushel; and for measuring sea-coal, 25 cents per chaldron.

And after the same rate for a greater or less quantity.

If any person not holding the appointment of Measure under the Common Council shall exercise the office of a Measurer, to measure any articles except lumber or wood, of any description, for himself or for any other person, for any purpose whatever, except for the immediate and sole use of such person so measuring, and not for the purpose of sale thereafter, such person shall forfeit 10 dollars; or in case of measuring lumber or wood of any description, such unauthorized person shall forfeit 50 dollars.

No. X.

Public Market Regulations.

Every day in the week, except Sunday, is appointed a public market-day within the said city; and the public markets shall be held at such place or places as the Common Council of the said city shall, from time to time, direct and appoint. Such part thereof not appropriated to butchers, fishermen, sellers of vegetables, or others, may be occupied by all persons resorting to the public Markets to sell provisions.

Suitable persons shall be appointed Deputy Clerks of the public Markets, whose duty it shall be to collect the market-fees.

The Deputy Clerks shall, before entering upon the duties of their offices, execute a bond, with one surety, in the sum of 1000 dollars, for the faithful performance of their duties; and also take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the office of Deputy Clerks, and make a true and faithful account of all monies received by them in that capacity, once in every month to the Comptroller, and pay the same to the Treasurer.

No person, other than a licensed butcher, shall cut up in any of the public Markets, or in any street in this city, any beef, pork, veal, mutton, or lamb, or expose the same to sale by the joint, or in pieces, under the penalty of 12 dollars and 50 cents for each offence.

No licensed butcher, nor his agent, or servant, shall cut, or expose for sale in any part of the public Markets, other than at his own licensed stall or stand, any beef, pork, veal, mutton, or lamb, under the penalty of 5 dollars for the first offence; and, if repeated, he shall forfeit his license.

No butcher, nor his agent, or servant, shall sell, or expose to sale any kind of meat in any of the public Markets after the hour of 1 in the afternoon, between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of November; and after the hour of 2 in the afternoon, between the last day of October and the 1st day of May, except on

Saturday, under the penalty of 3 dollars for each offence.

Each and every Butcher shall have and use his own scales and weights; which scales shall be displayed in some conspicuous place in front of or at the side of his stall, under the penalty of 5 dollars for each and every offence: Any two Butchers having stalls adjoining to each other, may have one set of scales and weights in common between them: such scales being suspended in a conspicuous place between their stalls; each of the said Butchers being responsible for the justness of said scales and weights.

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, until after the hour of twelve at noon, to purchase in any of the public Markets, any provisions, or articles of any kind usually sold in the public Markets, with intent to sell the same again at any place in this city, under the penalty of 10 dollars for each offence.

It shall not be lawful for any person commonly called a Huckster, to sell or expose for sale, in any of the public Markets, or in any street or place within this city, any provisions or articles of any kind usually sold in the public Markets, (other than vegetables and fruit,) under the penalty of 5 dollars for each offence.

No person shall sell or offer for sale in any of the public Markets, or in any part of this city, any unwholesome or stale articles of provision, or any blown, plated, raised, or stuffed meat, or measly pork, under the penalty of 10 dollars for each offence.

No Butcher or other person shall, between the first day of May and the first day of November, bring into or place in any of the public Markets, any untried fat, commonly called gut-fat; nor at any time or season the head of any sheep or lamb, unless the same shall be skinned and properly cleaned; nor any sheep or lamb in carcase or quarter, with the foot or trotter thereto, nor any hides or skins, (calves skins excepted,) under the penalty of 10 dollars for each offence.

All butter brought to any of the public Markets for sale, shall be sold by weight; and if in rolls, such rolls shall contain one or more pounds weight, without any

fraction of a pound: no person shall sell any butter in any vessel other than such as hath the weight marked thereon before it is brought into Market, nor sell or weigh out therefrom any butter into smaller quantities, in any of the said public Markets, under the penalty of 5 dollars for each offence.

The following fees, shall be paid by the licensed Butchers who have no leases from the Corporation, and country people with the produce of their own farms, for their respective stalls, standings, places, boards, shelter, and other things necessary for their standing in such public Markets respectively :

	cents.
For every quarter of beef,	6
For every hog, shoat, or pig, above fourteen pounds weight,	6
For each calf, sheep, or lamb,	4
Every other person to pay for every quarter of beef	18
For every hog, shoat, or pig, above 14 lbs.	18
For every calf, sheep, or lamb,	12

No person shall sell or expose for sale any fresh meat in quarters, joints, or in pieces, in any street or place in this city, other than in the public Markets, or the streets adjoining or contiguous thereto, used for such purposes, under the penalty of 10 dollars for each offence; pork in joints or pieces may be sold any time from the 15th of October until the 15th of February following.

No poultry, eggs, or butter, shall be exposed for sale, or sold in the public Markets, or streets, or cellars contiguous thereto, except by the person from whose farm such poultry, eggs, or butter shall have come, or by some person who shall have been in the country, and there have purchased the same from the farmer, under the penalty of 10 dollars for each offence. If any person be prosecuted for any offence against this section, it shall be incumbent on them to prove, upon the trial of the cause, that such poultry, eggs, or butter, came from their farm, or that they had been in the country, and there had purchased the same from the owner.

No person shall have or keep any poultry, fish, ve-

getables, or other articles usually sold in public Markets, in any covered box or chest during market hours, in either of the public Markets, or any street contiguous thereto, under the penalty of 10 dollars.

No person shall be allowed to sell fresh fish in any of the Markets, or streets contiguous thereto, other than Fishermen, and persons who shall purchase the fish at the fishing place from the Fishermen, under the penalty of 10 dollars.

In order that a free and uninterrupted passage may be left for the citizens through the middle of the public Markets, and the streets adjacent thereto, no person shall erect, fix, or put up any stall, table, or bench, in any part thereof; nor put down any cask, chest, bag, basket, or any other article in the said Markets, more than six feet from the outside of the floor thereof, under the penalty of 5 dollars. No person shall occupy any part of the street at or near any of the public Markets for the purpose of exposing for sale any garden produce, or other thing, other than such part as shall be assigned for that purpose, under the penalty of 5 dollars. Garden produce, or other thing to be sold, shall be unloaded immediately on its arrival, and the cart or other vehicle removed to some other place, under the penalty of 5 dollars. If any person neglect or refuse to obey the direction of the Deputy Clerk, respecting the arrangement or removal, of any article, cart, waggon, or other thing in the Markets, or streets adjoining thereto, he shall forfeit 5 dollars.

Market carts must have the owner's name painted on them, under a penalty of 5 dollars. And carts used by the licensed Cartmen of this city, and waggons, carts, or other vehicles owned by countrymen, and bringing such countrymen's produce to the said Markets, exempted from this article.

No other person than licensed Butchers, shall occupy any part of the Markets, or of the streets at or near any of them, without a permit in writing, from the Market Committee, and having the same registered with the Deputy Clerk of such Market, under the penalty of 10 dollars. Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to require country people, resorting to

the public Markets to sell their own provisions, to have such permit.

It shall be lawful for the Deputy Clerk of any Market, if he shall deem it proper, to require any person representing himself or herself to be a countryman or country woman, within the meaning of the last section, to obtain such permit as is mentioned in the said section; and if any such person shall thereafter occupy any part of the said Markets, or the streets at or near the same, without obtaining such permit, and registering the same, they shall forfeit the sum of 10 dollars.

It shall be lawful for the Deputy Clerk of each Market, to annul such permits as are abovementioned; and no person shall occupy any part of the Market, or of the streets at or near it, at any time thereafter, and after notice from the Deputy Clerk that his or her permit has been annulled, under the penalty of 10 dollars.

The Deputy Clerks shall keep a list of all persons holding permits, for their respective Markets; and shall interchange such lists with each other, from time to time, at least once in every three months.

No person shall exercise the trade of a Butcher in this city, unless he is licensed for that purpose, under the penalty of 12 dollars and 50 cents, for every offence.

It shall be in the power of the Deputy Clerk of each Market to suspend any Butcher having a stated stand therein: but, in such case, the Deputy Clerk shall forthwith make report of such suspension, and the reason thereof, to the Market Committee, who shall examine into the matter, and either restore the Butcher to his place, or remove him therefrom, as to them shall seem meet.

If any person, (other than a licensed Butcher,) shall be convicted of any offence against this ordinance, such offender shall thereafter be prohibited from frequenting the Markets, or any of the streets at or near the Markets, for the purpose of selling any article whatever, under the penalty of 10 dollars for every day, or part of a day, he or she shall be there for the purpose afore-

said, unless such person shall, after such conviction, obtain a new permit.

If any person shall use, in any public Markets of this city, any weights, measures, or beams, not sealed by the sealer of weights, measures, or beams, such person shall forfeit the sum of 10 dollars for each offence.

All potatoes and turnips shall be sold by measure; and, in case suspicion is entertained respecting the weight of any article sold by weight, or of the quantity of any article sold by measure, it shall be the duty of the Deputy Clerk, immediately to weigh or measure the same; and if any such article shall be found deficient, the seller, or person offering to sell, shall forfeit the sum of 10 dollars.

It shall be the duty of the Deputy Clerks, once in every month, or oftener if they shall think fit, to inspect and examine all weights, measures, and beams used in weighing or measuring in their respective Markets, or in the streets at or near the same, to suspend from the privilege of selling, and to report to the Attorney of the Board for prosecution, any person found using therein any false or unjust weight, measure, or beam: persons refusing to exhibit their beams, &c. or obstructing the clerks, to forfeit 25 dollars.

It shall be the duty of the Deputy Clerks to attend constantly in their respective Markets during market hours, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this ordinance into effect, and inspecting the weights, measures, and beams used in the said Markets; and in case any Deputy Clerk shall neglect to give his constant attendance as aforesaid, or to perform the duties required by this law, he shall be removed from his office.

No. XI.

Money Tables. Weights and Measures.

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

<i>Gold coins.</i>	Eagle, value \$10, wt. 270 grs. stand. gold.		
	Half Eagle, 5,	135	do.
	Quarter, 2½,	67½	do.

Standard Gold is eleven parts pure and one alloy.

Silver coins.	Dollar, value 10 dimes, wt. 416 grs. st. sil.	
	Half Dollar, 5	208 do.
	Quarter, 2½	104 do.
	Dime, 10 cents	41 3-5ths do.
	Half Dime, 5 do.	20 4-5ths do.

Standard Silver is 1485 parts pure, and 179 alloy.

A pound of pure gold is valued at 15 pounds of pure silver.

Silver coins are received at the Banks as follows :—

For 1 Crown	110 cents.
1 Dollar	100 do.
1 Pestareen	20 do.

Coins of the U. S. decimally divided.

10 Mills	1 Cent.
10 Cents	1 Dime.
10 Dimes	1 Dollar.
10 Dollars	1 Eagle.

RULES for reducing the currencies of the different states into each other.

To reduce the currencies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Virginia, into those of New-York and North Carolina, to the given sum add 1-3d part thereof. Of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, to the given sum add 1-4th thereof. Of South Carolina, and Georgia, from the given sum subtract 2-9ths thereof.

To reduce New-York and North Carolina, into New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Virginia, from the given sum deduct 1-4th thereof. Into Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, from the given sum deduct 1-6th thereof. Into South Carolina, to the sum given add 1-16th, then take half of the whole.

To reduce Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, into New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut and Virginia, from the sum given deduct 1-5th thereof. Into New-York and North Carolina, to the sum given add 1-5th thereof. Into South Carolina and Georgia, multiply by 3 and 1-9th, and divide the product by 5 ; or multiply by 28 and divide by 45.

To reduce South-Carolinia and Georgia into New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut and Virginia, to the given sum add 2-7th thereof. Into Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, multiply the given sum by 45 and divide by 28. Into New-York and North-Carolina, from the given sum subtract 1-7th and double the remainder.

TABLE of Foreign Money.

Pound Sterling	\$4 44 1-4
Marc Banco of Hamburgh	0 33 1-3
Rix Dollar of Bremen	0 75
Guilder of Holland	0 40
Franc of France	0 18 4-5
Real Vellon of Spain	0 5
Real of Gibraltar	0 8 1-2
Pezza of Leghorn	0 90
Ducat of Naples	0 80
Ounce of Sicily	2 50

The gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of 27 grs. equal to 100 cts. or 1 dwt. equal to 88 8-27 cts. ; and those of France and Spain at the rate of 27 2-5 grs. equal to 100 cts. or 1 dwt. equal to 87 59-137 cts. The Spanish milled dollar weighing not less than 17 dwts. 7 grs. at 100 cts. ; and the crown of France containing not less than 18 dwts. 17 grs. at 110 cts. ; but at the expiration of three years after the coining of gold and silver commenced at the mint of the U. States, all foreign coins were to cease from being a legal tender, except Spanish milled dollars, and parts thereof. And at the expiration of six months after cents and half cents to the value of 50,000, dollars shall have been issued, all other copper coins are forbidden under the penalty of ten dollars, and the forfeiture of the pieces so offered.

TABLE, showing the advance per cent. on ONE POUND
STERLING, from 5 per cent. to 100 per cent.

One pound sterling is	.	.	\$4 44 1-4
5 per cent. advance on it, is	.	.	4 66 1-2
10	—	.	4 88 1-4
12½	—	.	5 00
15	—	.	5 11
17½	—	.	5 22
20	—	.	5 33 1-4
25	—	.	5 55 1-2
30	—	.	5 77 3-4
35	—	.	6 00
40	—	.	6 22 1-4
45	—	.	6 44 1-2
50	—	.	6 66 3-4
55	—	.	6 89
60	—	.	7 11
65	—	.	7 33 1-
70	—	.	7 55 1-2
75	—	.	7 77 3-4
80	—	.	8 00
85	—	.	8 22 1-4
90	—	.	8 44 1-2
95	—	.	8 66 3-4
100	—	.	8 89

Stamp Table.

Notes not exceeding \$100	.	\$0 5 cts.
— above \$ 100 and not exceeding 200	.	0 10
— 200	— 500	0 25
— 500	— 1,000	0 50
— 1,000	— 1,500	0 75
— 1,500	— 2,000	1 00
— 2,000	— 3,000	1 50
— 3,000	— 4,000	2 00
— 4,000	— 5,000	2 50
— 5,000	— 7,000	3 50
— 7,000	— 8,000	4 00
— 8,000	—	5 00

Weights and Measures.

Grains. TROY WEIGHT.

24 1 Penny-weight.

480 20 1 Ounce.

5,760 240 12 1 Pound.

Drams. AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

16 1 Ounce.

256 16 1 Pound.

7,168 448 28 1 Quarter.

28,672 1,792 112 4 1 Hundred.

573,440 35,840 2,240 80 20 1 Ton.

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

Grains.

20 1 Scruple.

60 3 1 Dram.

480 24— 8 1 Ounce.

5,760 288 96 12 1 Pound.

CLOTH MEASURE.

Inches.

2½ 1 Nail.

9 4 1 Quarter of a Yard.

36 16 4 1 Yard.

27 12 3 1 Flemish Ell.

45 20 5 1 English Ell.

Pints. WINE MEASURE.

2 1 Quart.

8 4 1 Gallon.

336 168 42 1 Tierce.

504 252 63— 1— 1½ Hogshead.

672 336 84— 2— 1½ 1 Puncheon.

1,008 504 126— 3— 2— 1½ 1 Pipe.

2,016 1,008 252— 6— 4— 3— 2— 1 Tun.

SQUARE OR LAND MEASURE.

Feet.					
9		1 Yard.			
272½	30½	1 Pole.			
10,890	1,210	40	1 Rood.		
43,560	4,840	160	4	1 Acre.	

COAL MEASURE.

Pecks.					
4		1 Bushel.			
12	3	1 Sack.			
36	9	3	1 Vat or Strike.		
144	36	12	4	1 Chaldron.	
3,024	756	252	84	21	1 Score.

OF PAPER.

Sheets.		
24	1 Quire.	
480	20	1 Ream.

WOOL WEIGHT.

Pounds.					
7		1 Clove.			
14	2	1 Stone.			
28	4	2	1 Tod.		
182	26	13	6½	1 Wey.	
364	52	26	13	2	1 Sack.
4,368	642	312	156	24	12 1 Last.

LONG MEASURE.

Barley Corns.

3		1 Inch.			
36	12	1 Foot.			
108	36	3	1 Yard.		
594	198	16½	5½	1 Pole.	
23,760	7,920	669	220	40	1 Furlong.
190,080	63,360	5,280	1,760	320	8 1 Mile.

DRY MEASURE.

Quarts.

4	1 Gallon.					
8	2	1 Peck.				
32	8	4	1 Bushel.			
64	16	8	2	1 Strike.		
128	32	16	4	2	1 Coomb.	
256	64	32	8	4	2	1 Quar.
1,280	320	160	40	20	10	5 1 Wey.
2,560	640	320	80	40	20	10 2 1 Last.

No. XII.

Wharfage and Cranage Rates and Regulations.

REGULATIONS OF THE WHARVES AND SLIPS.

Vessels or small craft above 5 tons burthen, belonging to the States of New-York, New-Jersey, or Connecticut, and not employed out of the Union, to pay yearly to the lessee on first coming to lie at any of the docks, piers, or slips, belonging to the corporation,

If between 1st May and last July inclusive,
per ton, 40 cents.

———— 1st August and last October do. 30 do.

———— 1st Nov. and last January, do. 20 do.

———— 1st February and last April, do. 10 do.

All vessels under 5 tons coming after 1st May, 2 dollars.

Neglect to pay within a month after demanded, forfeits an equal sum due for wharfage, to the city.

Proprietors of private wharves, are authorised, by a law of the legislature, passed April 9th, 1813, to make the following charges of wharfage:

For every ship or vessel under 50 tons, per day, 50 cents.

———— 50 tons and under 100 do. 62½ do.

———— 100 do. 150 do. 75 do.

———— 150 do. 200 do. 87½ do.

———— 200 do. 250 do. 100 do.

———— 250 do. 300 do. 112½ do.

Vessels of 300 tons and under 350	per day,	125 cents.
———— 350 do. 400 do.		137½ do.
———— 400 do. 450 do.		150 do.
———— 450 do. 500 do.		162½ do.
———— 500 do. 550 do.		175 do.
———— 550 do. 600 do.		187½ do.
———— 600 do. and upwards,	12½ cents in addition	
for every 50 tons.		

When brought into dock or to a wharf to repair or careen, and when stages are slung on the sides of the vessel, 33 1-3 per cent additional to the wharfage.

Ships or vessels made fast for the purpose of loading, unloading, or careening to other vessels fastened to the wharf, to pay half dues of warfage.

In absence of the master of the vessel, the consignee is liable for the wharfage, if an account thereof is delivered to him *before* she sails.

Differences may be settled by the warden of the port, who is entitled to charge not exceeding 1 dollar 25 cents for his trouble, to be paid by the person against whom the determination is given.

The same regulations as to charging, apply to all vessels (not coasters) lying at the wharves or docks of the lessees of the corporation.

CRANAGE.

Taking out <i>and</i> putting in the mast of every sloop of 80 tons or upwards	- - -	\$ 10
Taking out <i>or</i> putting in do.	- - -	6 25
Do. <i>and</i> do. of any square rigged vessel of 200 tons and upwards	- - -	7 50
Do. do. of any square rigged vessel or schooner under 200 tons	- - -	6 25
Do. <i>or</i> do. of any square rigged vessel of 200 tons and upwards	- - -	6 25
Do. do. under 200 tons	- - -	5 00

Masters of vessels refusing to remove them when ordered, forfeit - - - 10 00
and the same sum every day the vessel remains in her former birth.

No vessels to be careened in the Corporation docks, &c. under a penalty of 10 dollars, and the like sum per day, while the practice is continued.

Incommoding docks or slips with wrecks of ships, subjects to a similar penalty.

Casting any anchors, grappling, or killick, into or near any of the docks, &c. ; taking away stones, earth, timber, or ballast from, or throwing stones, earth, timber, ballast, oyster-shells, ashes, or other dirt or rubbish ; or bringing any masts, yards, spars, or other kinds of timber, or stages, or platforms for working on, within any of the docks, &c. forfeits 10 dollars, and 5 dollars for every day they are allowed to remain.

No shells, ashes, stones, or dirt to be thrown from a vessel into any slip or dock, under penalty of 5 dollars.

Only small craft, such as ferry-boats, market-boats, pettiaugers, and canoes, allowed to be brought within Fly-market-slip, under a penalty of 5 dollars.

All boats or vessels, except ferry-boats, prohibited from entering Courtlandt-slip, those parts of the Corporation basin where Hoboken ferry is kept, or that part of Catherine-slip where the ferry-boats land passengers ; and from incommoding the ferry-boats in any manner, under a penalty of 10 dollars.

All market-boats, pettiaugers, and canoes, under 5 tons, coming to the docks, &c. of the Corporation, to have their owners' names painted, at full length, in legible letters, under a penalty of 2 dollars.

No sea vessel, of whatever description, or coasting vessel, above 100 tons, allowed to enter any of the docks, &c. excepting Old Coffee-house-slip, without permission from the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, under the penalty of 10 dollars.

The Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen or assistants, or the lessee of the wharves, may give orders respecting the births and fastening of all sloops, boats, and vessels, lying therein. Disobedience subjects to a penalty of 25 dollars.

Vessels paying wharfage by the *day*, must make way for the accommodation of such as pay by the year, on the orders of any Alderman or assistant Alderman, under the penalty of 10 dollars, and the like sum for every day's refusal.

No. XIII.

Harbour Masters.

RATES AND REGULATIONS.

By an act of the legislature, passed April 3d 1801, a Harbour-master was appointed for this port, to regulate the shipping, and keep order among the crews of the different vessels. The great increase of trade led, in April 1813, to the appointment of two persons for that purpose, who before entering on their office, execute bonds with two sureties each in the sum of 2,500 dollars, for the faithful and impartial fulfilment thereof.

The Harbour-masters have authority "to regulate and station all ships and vessels in the stream of the East and North Rivers, within the limits of the city of New-York, and at the wharves thereof; and to remove from time to time such ships and vessels as are not employed in receiving or discharging their cargoes, to make room for such others as require to be more immediately accommodated for the purpose of receiving or discharging their's; and as to the fact of their being fairly and *bona fide* employed in receiving or discharging their cargoes, the said Harbour-masters are hereby constituted the sole judges." They have also power "to determine how far, and in what instances, it is the duty of masters and others having charge of ships and vessels, to accommodate each other in their respective situations." Resistance or opposition to a Harbour-

master in the discharge of his duty, subjects to a penalty of 50 dollars, for the use of the city hospital.

It is likewise the duty of the Harbour-masters "to superintend and enforce the execution of all laws of this State, and all bye laws of the Corporation of the city of New-York, for cleansing the docks and wharves, and for preventing and removing all nuisances whatsoever in or upon them or either of them." Penalty for refusal or neglect 2 dollars 50 cents. In case of sickness, the Harbour-masters may appoint deputies to act for them during its continuance; and, in the event of one dying, the survivor may appoint a deputy to act until the council of appointment supply the vacancy.

TABLE OF FEES.

All ships and vessels belonging to the United States which shall enter the port, and load and unload, or make fast to any wharf therein, to pay, if not exceeding 100 tons burthen \$ 1 50

Above 100 and not exceeding 200 - 3 00

Of greater burthen, to be ascertained by the respective registers.

Foreign vessels to pay *double* the above fees.

All fees must be paid within 48 hours after the arrival of the vessel, under a penalty of paying double.

When a Harbour-master is required to remove, or a second time to procure a station for a vessel, or to interfere in adjusting any difference as to the birth, position, or fastening of the vessel, he is entitled to receive before exercising his authority, the sum of 1 dollar 50 cents.

The same sum is chargeable on vessels not subject to pay the preceding fees, when a Harbour-master's assistance is called for in similar cases.

The emoluments are divided equally among the Harbour-masters.

No. XIV.

Gun-Powder Regulations.

It shall not be lawful for any person to keep any quantity of gun-powder, exceeding 28 lbs. in any one place, house, store or out-house, less than one mile to the northward of the City-hall, except in the public magazine, at the fresh water; which quantity of 28 lbs. shall be separated in 4 stone jugs, or tin canisters, each of which shall not contain more than 7 lbs. Penalty 125 dollars for every cwt. and in that proportion for a lesser quantity, besides forfeiting the powder.

The commander or owner of every ship or vessel, arriving from sea, and having gun-powder on board, shall, within 24 hours after the arrival in the harbour, and before such ship or other vessel be hauled alongside of any wharf, pier, or key, land the gun-powder, by means of a boat, or other small craft, at any place on the East River east of Walnut-street, or at any place on the North River to the northward of the outlet of Lispenard's meadow, which may be most contiguous to any of the magazines, and shall cause the same to be stored in one of the magazines, on pain of forfeiting all such gun-powder, to any person or persons who will sue and prosecute for the same.

All gun-powder which shall be carried through the streets by carts, carriages, or by hand or otherwise, shall be in tight casks, well headed and hooped, and shall be put into bags or leather cases, and entirely covered therewith, so that no powder may be spilled or scattered in the passage thereof, on pain of forfeiting all such gun-powder as shall be conveyed through any of the streets: And it shall be lawful for any person to seize the same to his own use and benefit, and to convey it to one of the magazines, and thereupon to prosecute the person offending against

this act, before the Mayor or Recorder and any two Aldermen of the city; and such gun-powder, upon conviction, shall be condemned to the use of the person seizing the same.

The Mayor, Recorder, or any two Aldermen, may, upon information on oath, issue their warrant for seizing gun-powder kept in any building or vessel, contrarary to this act, and to remove it to a magazine.

If any gun-powder, exceeding 28 lbs. shall be found in the custody of any person during any fire or alarm of fire in the city, by any fireman of the city, it shall be lawful for him to seize the same without warrant, and cause it to be condemned to his own use.

No greater quantity of sulphur than 10 cwt. and no greater quantity of hemp or flax than 20 cwt. shall be stored or kept, in any one place in the city, to the southward of the fresh water in the sixth ward, nor to the southward of Rutger's-slip in the seventh ward, other than in such proper place or places as shall be appointed and approved of by the Common Council, under the penalty of 25 dollars for every offence or refusal to remove the same.

No pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, spirits of turpentine, linseed oil, or shingles, shall be put in any place in the city to the southward of the fresh water, other than in such places as shall be appointed and approved of, under the penalty of 25 dollars for every offence, or refusal to remove the same.

It shall be lawful for any of the ship-chandlers in the city to keep in any enclosure within the limits aforesaid, a quantity of pitch, tar, rosin, or turpentine, not exceeding in the whole 20 barrels at any one time.

No. XV.

INSPECTORS OF NATIVE PRODUCE.

Staves and Heading. The council of appointment choose an inspector-general of staves and heading for the city and county of New-York. By the same authority, 8 or more cullers are appointed for the same district. Neither the inspector-general nor the cullers are permitted to buy or sell staves or heading, for themselves, or as agents for others, under a penalty of 50 dollars for each offence; unless they happen to be coopers, and purchase stock for their own use in carrying on their business.

The inspector-general is required to superintend the cullers, and cause them to execute the law faithfully.

The cullers must follow the instructions of the inspector-general, and once a month make a return to him of the quantity of staves and heading they have culled, the different kinds, and to whom belonging. They may be displaced by the inspector-general for negligence, incapacity, mal-practices, or abuse of trust; and others be appointed by him until the pleasure of the council shall be known. In case of death among the cullers, he may fill up vacancies *ad interim*. Where any dispute arises respecting the culling of staves and heading, it shall be submitted to the inspector-general, who shall determine finally thereon.

Any person putting staves or heading on board a vessel for exportation without inspection, forfeits 2 dollars and 50 cents for every thousand, and the owner 5 dollars, to be recovered with costs. Persons who ship for exportation condemned staves or heading, forfeit 5 dollars for each offence.

The inspector-general is to report annually to the governor, for the information of the legislature,

what amendments appear to be necessary in the law, and the number and kinds of the staves and heading culled in the city of New-York. He has also power to search vessels, on which there is suspicion that unculted staves or heading, or condemned ones shall have been shipped for exportation, and if he discovers any such, to order them to be relanded for inspection. Any persons obstructing him may be compelled to pay 50 dollars for each offence.

Disputes between buyers and sellers, respecting the culling by the culler who was originally employed, are conclusively settled by reference to two other cullers, one chosen by the buyer and the other by the seller.

The compensation of the inspector-general is 10 cents for each thousand merchantable staves and heading, one half paid by the buyer and the other half by the seller; and for all that are culled out and are not merchantable, 5 cents a thousand, to be paid by the owner.

The pay of the cullers is as follows; for every thousand pipe-staves $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for every thousand staves and heading 50 cents; for every thousand barrel-staves $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for every thousand long butt-staves 1 dollar 50 cents; and for every thousand short butt-staves 1 dollar 25 cents; one half to be paid by the buyer and the other half by the seller. And for all that are culled out and are not merchantable, the cullers receive half price, to be paid by the owner. *Laws of New-York, March 26, 1813.*

Pot and Pearl Ashes. Inspectors of pot ashes and pearl ashes are provided for the city of New-York, who are not to be fewer than two nor more than six in number. They shall not act by deputy, but do their business in person. They are to inspect all those alkaline salts, before exportation, by starting the same out of the casks and carefully examining the same, and distributing them into differ-

ent sorts if necessary. They are to put each sort by itself into tight casks well hooped and coopered, and brand on them the words *First Sort*, *Second Sort*, or *Third Sort*, *Pot Ashes* or *Pearl Ashes*, as the case may be, in plain legible characters; together with the inspector's name and the place of inspection at full length, on each of the casks.— They must also weigh and inscribe with a marking iron on each cask the gross weight and tare thereof. For all which service they are entitled to 9 cents a cwt. half to be paid by the buyer and half by the seller. But they shall not brand any cask that is not 29 inches long, 19 inches in diameter at each head, full bound, made of white oak staves and heading, or of such other timber as they shall think proper, and also sound and tight.

In cases of fraud by mixtures of stones, lime, salt or other adulterating ingredients with the alkalies at market, the inspector shall brand the cask with the words *condemned*, and be paid for inspection at the same rate as if they were good. And if any person offers for sale such alkalies for any other than *condemned*, he incurs a penalty of 25 dollars for each offence. Persons mixing such foreign substances, forfeit 20 dollars for each offence.

Inspectors may search vessels for alkaline salts, and if they find any casks on board not branded according to law, they are forfeited, and the master incurs a penalty of 12 dollars 50 cents. Any person obstructing the inspector when on a search shall pay 25 dollars.

Pot ashes and pearl ashes that have undergone inspection in Albany, or any other place on Hudson river, where inspectors have been appointed, may be exported from New-York, without a re-inspection.

Inspectors delaying to inspect these alkaline salts for a longer time than three hours after application, unless they are actually employed in the duties of

their office, forfeit 2 dollars 50 cents to the person delayed. Persons counterfeiting brand marks forfeit 125 dollars for each offence. *Laws of New-York, Feb. 25th 1813.*

Soal Leather. Two inspectors of soal leather are commissioned for the city, under the authority of the council of appointment. All soal leather for use shall be previously inspected, unless it shall have been already inspected at Albany, Schenectady or Hudson. The inspectors must seal and weigh it. If offered without having been inspected, the seller forfeits 5 dollars for each offence. For inspecting, sealing, and weighing each side of soal leather, the inspectors receive 4 cents, one half to be paid by the seller and the other half by the buyer. The inspector shall mark the inspected as good and merchantable leather with his name and place of residence; and counterfeiters of these marks, forfeit for each offence 25 dollars. Leather not passing inspection as good, may nevertheless be used for all other purposes except making shoes, boots and buckets. Such unmerchantable leather shall be marked *Bad*. Persons working up soal leather before inspection, or making it into shoes, boots, or buckets, after it is marked *bad*, forfeit for every offence 25 dollars. *Laws of New-York, March 5th 1801.*

Flour and Meal. An inspector of flour and meal is appointed by the State Council for the city of New-York; and he may, by writing, under his hand and seal, appoint as many deputies as he thinks necessary, and remove them at pleasure. The inspector in New-York may appoint a deputy in Kings County to inspect all flour and meal intended for exportation in the county; which articles, when so inspected there, may be exported in the same manner as if inspected in the city.

All wheat-flour, rye-flour, Indian-meal and buckwheat meal must be approved and branded by the

inspector or one of his deputies before shipment for exportation. No Indian-meal shall be branded for exportation unless it is manufactured from maize properly kiln-dried, and ground fine and bolted.

The four sorts of flour and meal just mentioned must be packed in good casks of oak or other suitable timber, secured with ten hoops properly nailed. These barrels shall be of but two sizes, one to contain 196 lbs. of flour or meal, with staves 27 inches long, and heads $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; and the other to contain 98 lbs. with staves 22 inches long, and heads 14 inches wide, or the staves 27 inches long and the heads 12 inches wide. They must be as nearly straight as may be for the convenience of stowage; and their weight must be inscribed on one of the heads with a marking iron.

Each barrel of flour, and of meal must be branded with the surname and the initials of the christian name of the manufacturer; together with the nett weight of 196 lbs. or 98 lbs. contained in each barrel. In addition to which, manufactured wheat which is intended to be of the first quality must be branded *Superfine*, that of the second quality *Fine*, that of the third quality *Fine Middlings*, and that of the fourth quality *Middlings*. Barrels of manufactured *Rye*, intended for first quality, must be branded *Superfine Rye-flour*, and of the second quality, *Fine Rye-flour*. On each barrel of manufactured maize shall be branded *Indian-meal*. And on each barrel of manufactured buck-wheat shall be branded *B. Meal*. All this must be done before either is offered for inspection.

Indian-meal, however, may be packed in hogs-heads of 800 lbs. and be then duly inspected and passed for exportation.

There is a penalty of 50 cents a pound for the false taring of barrels less than the true weight, and any inspector, having reason to believe that casks are

tared falsely, may ascertain the fact by examination.

After the barrels are found to be constructed and marked according to law, the inspector, if he finds the same to correspond with the contents, is to signify it by branding his name and the county where the inspection is made, on the quarter in a distinguishable manner. And when the brands of the manufacturer do not in his judgment correspond to the kind and quality of the contents of the barrels, he must alter the same so as to make them describe the real quality.

It is also the duty of the inspector to weigh barrels which he suspects of being too light, and if they are not found to contain the true weight, he shall mark the heads with the word *Light*; and be paid by the owner or shipper for weighing them 20 cents for each barrel and half barrel, and 45 cents for each hogshead. In such cases, the manufacturer shall pay 20 cents for every pound of deficient weight.

When flour or meal are so injured in manufacturing, or otherwise damaged as not to be fit for exportation under any of the legal denominations, the inspector must mark the barrels containing them *Bad*. And that which is marked *light*, as well as that marked *bad*, are forbidden to be carried out of the State, under a penalty of 5 dollars for each barrel. The fee of the inspector is 2 cents a barrel, to be paid him by the owner, who is authorised to charge the purchaser with one half the amount over and above the price of the flour or meal.

All flour and meal purchased for exportation must be inspected *at the time and place of exportation*, under a penalty of 5 dollars for each barrel, to be paid by the purchaser or exporter.

Persons shipping for exportation flour or meal not duly branded, forfeit the same.—And persons convicted of having exported from the State flour and meal without having been first duly branded, forfeit,

on conviction, 5 dollars for each barrel. And for the more effectual prevention of such practices, the inspector may go on board any vessel, between sunrise and sunset, and search for uninspected flour and meal. Persons obstructing him pay on conviction 100 dollars for each offence.

Inspectors are prohibited from purchasing flour and meal except for their own private use, under a penalty of 500 dollars. Persons altering or counterfeiting marks and brands, public and private, forfeit 100 dollars. Persons putting fresh flour into old barrels already marked and branded, forfeit 5 dollars for every barrel so repacked. Persons offering for sale wheaten flour containing in it a portion of Indian meal or other foreign admixture, forfeit 5 dollars for each barrel so adulterated. And masters of vessels bringing to New-York market Indian meal *upon their decks*, forfeit 20 cents a barrel, and 80 cents a hogshead, for the Indian meal so transported.

In cases of false-taxing, or false brand-marking, the inspector may, in a summary way, seize and sell the flour and meal so fraudulently marked, for the recovery of the penalties. But in the other forfeitures, the recovery must be before a justice of the peace, or in any court of record having cognizance of the same. *Laws of New-York, March 5th, 1813.*

Beef and Pork.—Beef and pork can be exported only in barrels and half-barrels. The barrels and half-barrels must be made of good seasoned white oak or white ash staves and heading. The barrels must measure $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the chines, and be 28 inches long. The half-barrels must be of the capacity of not less than 15 nor more than 16 gallons. They must be hooped with at least 12 good white oak or hickory hoops well set and driven: and the heads made of good substantial stuff. Each barrel must contain 200 lbs. of meat; and each half-barrel 100 lbs.

There must be one or more inspectors in the city of New-York; and one specially to inspect, pack,

and put up beef according to the usages of the Jews. They are appointed by the state-council. Each inspector must in June annually make a return to the governor, of the whole number of barrels and half-barrels of beef and pork by him inspected for the preceding year, and of the cities and counties where the same is packed and done.

Beef for exportation must not be killed under 3 years of age. It must be cut in square pieces as nearly as may be, not exceeding 12 lbs. in weight, nor less than four. Beef found by the inspectors to have been killed at a proper age, and to be fat and merchantable, is divided into three sorts for packing and re-packing in barrels and half-barrels, to wit, *mess, prime, and cargo*.

Mess-beef consists of the choicest pieces of oxen, cows, and steers, well fattened. The shin, shoulder, clod, and neck, are taken from the fore-quarters; and the legs and leg-rounds from the hind-quarters. Each barrel and half-barrel containing beef of this description, is branded on one of the heads *mess-beef*.

Prime-beef consists of the choice pieces of oxen, cows, steers, and heifers; among these there is not more than half a neck, and one shank with the hock cut off. The containing vessels must be branded on one head *prime-beef*.

Cargo-beef consists of the pieces of fat cattle of all descriptions, of three years old and upwards, with not more than half a neck and three shanks without the hocks in each barrel; and half-barrel in proportion. To be otherwise merchantable, and branded *cargo-beef*.

A fourth quality of beef is permitted to be put up and exported from New-York. This consists of necks, hearts, and the meat of heads; to be denominated and marked *heads, hearts, and hocks*. The barrels containing these pieces are to be inspected like the rest.

All these qualities of beef must be laid in salt a

sufficient length of time to extract the blood before packing; and all beef and pork must be pickled with a strong good pickle, made of as much good clear salt as will dissolve in good fresh water. Every barrel repacked and inspected, to have $2\frac{1}{2}$ pecks salt, and 4 oz. salt petre, and in the same proportion for half-barrels, put into them. The salt manufactured in this state may be used if of good quality, and not less than 46 lbs. for a barrel, and 23 lbs. for half a barrel.

The weight, the inspector's name, and the place of inspection, must be branded on one of the barrel heads.

Pork must be packed and repacked in barrels made of white-oak or white-ash staves and heading, and in other respects conforming to beef barrels. Barrels must contain 200 lbs. and half-barrels 100 lbs of meat.

There are three qualities of pork, *mess*, *prime*, and *cargo*. *Mess-pork* consists of the rib pieces of good fat hogs only, and must be branded *mess-pork*. *Prime-pork* consists of the next best pieces, with not more than three shoulders in one barrel. This shall contain no legs, nor more than 24 lbs. of head that shall have the ears cut off, and the snouts above the tusks, and the brains and bloody grizzle taken from the heads.—Such shall be branded *prime-pork*. *Cargo-pork* shall not contain in one barrel more than four shoulders without the legs, nor more than two heads, with the ears and snouts cut off, and brains and bloody grizzle taken out, which heads shall not exceed 30 lbs. in weight. The pork must be in other respects fat and merchantable, and be branded *cargo-pork*. Half-barrels must conform.

Pork must be cut into pieces as nearly square as may be; and none must exceed 20 lbs. nor be under 4. The salt and pickle is the same which is provided for beef. And the branding of the weight, inspector's name, and the place of inspection, is executed in like manner.

No inspector shall inspect or brand out of his district under the penalty of 25 dollars. Any person usurping the inspector's brand, shall pay 1 dollar for every cask so unlawfully branded. Inspectors guilty of neglect or fraud in performing their duties, forfeit 2 dollars for each offence. Persons intermixing or shifting beef and pork from cask to cask after inspection, forfeit for each offence 10 dollars.

The inspectors receive for each barrel 20 cents, and for each half-barrel 12 cents, including their salting, packing, inspecting, and pickling, and exclusive of cooperage; to be paid by the owner.

Rounds of beef may be still exported in kegs and tubs as heretofore.

Beef and pork inspected according to the laws of other states, need not be re-inspected, if they are accompanied by a proper certificate. Inspectors are prohibited buying and selling pork and beef as merchandize, and restricted to dealing in them for their private use and the sale of remnants. *Laws of New-York, March 12th, 1813.*

Navy beef and pork.—By a law of the legislature passed April 18th, 1815, the inspectors are authorized to inspect and repack the beef and pork used by the navy.

The barrels for this purpose to be made of good seasoned heart of white oak staves and heading, with good hickory, white oak, or other substantial hoops. They must be the size of not less than $28\frac{1}{2}$ and not more than 30 gallons, and contain 200 lbs. of beef or pork. The heads and staves half an inch thick; and the barrels, when finished, to measure in length 28 inches; the heads 26 inches from the outside of each; and between the chines not more than 17, nor less than 16 inches. Each cask to be branded with the initials of the maker's name. Casks to be condemned if otherwise constructed.

No legs, heads, and hands of *pork* to be inspected and repacked for the navy; the remainder of the

animal to be cut, as near as may be, in pieces of 8 lbs. each, so that 25 pieces shall make a barrel containing 200 lbs. of well fatted pork, of the best quality.

The legs, shins, necks, shoulders, and leg-rounds, of *beef*, to be excluded, and the remainder of the animal to be cut in pieces, as nearly as may be, of 10 lbs. each, so that 20 pieces shall make a barrel containing 200 lbs. of well fatted beef of the best quality.

After inspection and repacking, every beef barrel to be branded on one of the heads "U. S. prime beef," and every pork barrel, "U. S. prime pork," with the year, the words "New-York," and the name of the inspector branding the same.

All beef and pork, whether for exportation or for the navy, to be inspected and repacked in stores or yards, to be provided by the inspectors or repackers, on the margin of the East or North river, under the penalty of 15 dollars for every barrel or cask; and in strict conformity with this act, under a similar penalty. Persons branding who are not inspectors, also forfeit the same sum.

Fish.—By an act of the legislature, passed March 26th, 1813, the Council of Appointment are authorized to appoint four inspectors of fish for this city, who are to provide stores for receiving and storing fish sent in for inspection. If the fish is removed within three days after notice of inspection, no allowance is made for storing.

Every barrel or half-barrel in which pickled fish is packed for inspection, must be made of well seasoned white oak, rock oak, white ash, or pine, free from defect; the length of a stave for a barrel to be 28 inches; the distance between the chines not less than 26, and the diameter of the head, from stave to stave, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Half-barrels 24 inches long, and 13 inches head. Each to have 12 good hoops, and to be perfectly tight.

Dry salted herrings may be put up in barrels of red

or black oak, with heads of pine, of the above dimensions, and 12 good hickory, white oak, or other substantial hoops, to be nailed, well set, and drove.

No fish to be exported unless inspected and branded with the name of the person who puts it up in barrels, the name of the fish, and the place where it is put up. Every barrel for exportation to have a bushel of salt put into it.

On inspecting the fish, the inspector to brand the barrel with his name if merchantable; if unsound, to be destroyed. If part sound, to be repacked and branded under the direction of the inspector, who is allowed $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents for every barrel repacked; every half barrel 18 cents; and for every barrel and half-barrel inspected, but not repacked, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; the same for every barrel and half-barrel of dry salted fish.

Persons intermixing or shifting fish after inspected and branded, or altering or changing the brand or mark, forfeit 20 dollars for each offence.

Every barrel of salmon inspected must contain 200 lbs.; every half-barrel 100; the weight to be marked on the head. The inspector to receive 50 cents for each tierce, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each keg.

Barrels and half barrels in which shad is repacked, to be of the size of beef and pork barrels, and to be re-packed and branded according to the preceding rules respecting salmon.

Persons exporting fish without being inspected and branded, forfeit the value of the fish; and if any inspector is guilty of fraud or neglect, he forfeits 10 dollars for every barrel of salmon; for every tierce 25 dollars; and for every barrel or cask of other fish 5 dollars.

Spirits.—The Council of Appointment are authorized, by a law of the legislature, passed April 13th, 1814, to appoint an inspector of distilled spirits for this city, with power to him to appoint one or more deputies, for whom he is responsible. Before enter-

ing on office, the inspector and deputies take an oath "faithfully, truly, and impartially," to discharge the duties of their office.

On application to the inspector, it is his duty to inspect all distilled spirits, and to mark on the cask containing the same, in a distinguishable manner, the proof or degree of spirits of such liquors, for which he receives $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for every cask. The proof or degree of spirits to be determined by Southworth's hydrometer, and P on the said hydrometer to be the standard for first proof.

No spirits distilled within the United States and contained in a cask of not less than 20 gallons, to be sold in this city, unless previously inspected and marked, under the penalty of 10 cents for every gallon offered for sale.

Altering inspectors marks, changing the quality, bead, or nature of the liquor, at the time of marking, or filling the cask with spirits after it has been emptied without obliterating the mark, forfeits 25 dollars. The marks on casks to be defaced before they are sold or otherwise disposed of, under a penalty of 10 dollars.

Persons adulterating distilled spirits, or while in a state of distillation, with any poisonous or unhealthy drug or substance, or selling the same, knowing them to be adulterated, are deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, liable to a fine not exceeding 1000 dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding 4 years, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court.

No. XVI.

Masters and Wardens of the Port.

By an act passed 9th of April, 1813, it is provided that the council of appointment shall appoint a master and three or more wardens, to be called "The Master and Wardens of the Port of New-York." They are to take an oath of office and appoint a clerk. He must keep an office and a book

for recording their proceedings. The master and wardens, or any two of them, are the surveyors of all damaged goods imported in any ship or vessel; and, with the assistance of one or more skilful carpenters, are surveyors of all vessels deemed unfit for sea. They are to judge of the repairs needful for any such vessel previous to her putting to sea. Sales of damaged goods required by owners and consignees, shall be under their inspection. When required by the owners and consignees the masters and wardens shall certify the cause of such damage, the amount of sales of such vessels and goods, and the charges attending such sales. They are allowed two per cent. on the gross amount of such sales. For each survey of damaged goods on board a vessel lying beside a wharf, they are severally allowed 1 dollar and 50 cents, for each certificate in consequence of damaged goods 1 dollar and 25 cents, for every survey on board a vessel arrived in distress, 2 dollars and 50 cents; for every certificate of damages in such cases and recording the same, 2 dollars and 50 cents; for surveying the hull or materials of any vessel 5 dollars; and for giving a certificate of such survey and recording, 2 dollars and 50 cents. None of them are to be concerned in any pilot-boat.

The master and wardens appoint pilots, make rules and orders for their better government, and revoke and amend the same; and also impose fines for the breach of such rules and orders by the pilots and their deputies. They are also to examine, together with any two or more branch pilots, pilots' apprentices during the last year of their apprenticeship, touching their knowledge of the tides, soundings, bearings and distances of the several shoals, reefs, bars, points of land and every other matter they or any three of the master and wardens may think proper, tending to promote the safe navigation of vessels between the city and Sandy Hook.

All vessels of 50 tons, not belonging to citizens of the United States, must be reported at the wardens'

office, by the master, or one of the owners or consignees, within 48 hours after arrival, under a penalty of 50 dollars. The following fees are paid on making the report, one-fourth of which goes to the pilot, and the residue to the board of wardens:

Every coasting vessel of 50 tons burden or upwards	-	-	-	-	-	\$0 50
Every foreign bottom, if less than 100 tons,						4 00
More than 100 and less than 200	-	-				6 00
200	300	-	-			8 00
If 300 and upwards	-	-	-	-		10 00

The emoluments granted to the master and wardens are equally divided among them.

The forfeitures, fines and penalties, after payment of law costs, must be paid, on the 1st Monday of June annually, to the trustees of the "Sailors' Snug Harbour in the city of New-York," for the use of that corporation.

No. XVII.

Pilots.

RATES AND REGULATIONS.

Formerly pilots and their deputies acted under the appointment of the Governor and council. By an act passed 9th April 1813, power is conferred on the master and wardens to grant licenses to fit and proper persons, not exceeding 30 in number, to act as pilots and deputy pilots for the port of New-York. Before appointment, they are examined by the wardens in presence of one or more licensed pilots: such as have served 5 years apprenticeship to a licensed pilot and otherwise qualified, are preferred before all other applicants. Next to these, such as have served for 2 years as deputies under a licensed pilot. Persons acting as pilots for hire, by the way of Sandy Hook

without a license, forfeit 50 dollars; through the Sound or Hell-Gate 30 dollars. Pilots and deputies must enter into recognizances, with two sureties of 250 dollars each, for the faithful discharge of their duty.

Every pilot must be proprietor or part proprietor of a pilot boat, to be kept exclusively employed as such. Only two boats' crews, not exceeding 20 persons, exclusive of apprentices, to be in partnership, without special permission from the wardens. Penalty 50 dollars, and liable to be suspended.

Pilots must give a true report of every vessel to the wardens' office, within 24 hours after arrival in port, under a penalty of 10 dollars. Misbehaviour when on duty, subjects a pilot to a fine not exceeding 25 dollars, or to suspension, in the option of the wardens, besides being liable to the owners of the vessel or cargo for damages. For losing a vessel he is declared incapable of acting as a pilot in this state; and forfeits all claim for pilotage if he runs a vessel ashore. On suspension, pilots must deliver up their licenses to the wardens under the penalty of 100 dollars for each refusal.

Fees of pilotage to and from the eastward or southward of the outer middle ground.

For every ship or vessel drawing less than 14 feet					
water, per foot	-	-	-	-	\$ 1 25
For ditto	18		ditto	-	1 50
	18 or upwards	ditto	-	-	2

Additional Fees.

Between 1st December and 1st April inclusive, for every ship or vessel drawing 10 feet and					
upwards	-	-	-	-	\$ 4 00
drawing less than 10 feet	-	-	-	-	2 00
Foreign bottoms, one fourth the usual rate of pilotage.					
When a vessel is taken charge of at such distance from land as that Sandy Hook cannot be seen in the day time in fair weather,					} ditto.
Every day waiting on board for a fair wind or otherwise	-	-	-	-	
					\$3 00

If the master of a vessel moors her *within* Sandy Hook, the pilot is entitled to the same pilotage, and to be discharged within 24 hours thereafter.

Half pilotage only when a pilot takes charge of a ship, coming into port, to the *westward* of the outer middle ground.

No pilotage whatever for a vessel coming to New-York, unless charge of her is taken to the *southward* of the upper middle ground, and such vessel be at least 70 tons burden. But if the usual signal for a pilot is made, half pilotage is allowed.

Extra fees are chargeable for relieving vessels in distress, which may be agreed upon between the master and the pilot, or referred to the wardens.

Masters of vessels refusing to receive a pilot on board at the proper station, pay half the usual fees.

Pilots carried to sea receive during their detention, at the rate of 75 dollars a month, besides the usual pilotage.

Pilots offering their services to coasting vessels through Hell-Gate, after a signal has been hoisted, are entitled to three fourths of the usual rates if not accepted, or detained on board waiting for a fair wind, or otherwise.

No. XVIII.

Directions of the Humane Society for the recovery of persons apparently dead from drowning; and to prevent the fatal effects of drinking cold water.

1st. Avoid any violent agitation of the body, such as *rolling it on a cask*, or *hanging it up by the heels*, but carefully convey it with the head a little raised, to the nearest house.

2d. Strip and dry the body, and lay it in a warm blanket, which must be renewed every few minutes. If a *child*, place it between two persons in a warm bed.

3d. Immediately apply warm spirits or brandy to the *temples, breast, belly, feet, and hands*; at the same time, the whole body should be diligently rubbed with warm woollen cloths, or if at hand, immerse the body in a *warm bath*.

4th. Introduce the pipe of a pair of bellows into one nostril, keep the other nostril and the mouth closed, inflate the lungs till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils must then be left free, and the chest gently pressed in imitation of natural breathing; the bellows should then be applied as before, and the whole process repeated and continued at least fifteen or twenty minutes.

5th. Inject into the bowels, by means of a syringe, a pint of warm *spirits and water*, composed of one part of the former and two of the latter: this injection the Society prefer to *tobacco smoke*, usually recommended in cases of this sort.

6th. When the physician who has the care of the apparatus, arrives with the same, he will, with the machine for this purpose, inject into the stomach some warm *spirits and water*, with a small quantity of *spirits of hartshorn*, or cause such other remedies to be applied as are indicated.

7th. Renew the external application of hot spirits to the surface of the body, and diligently continue the friction with woollen cloths at least two hours, or till signs of returning life are apparent.

8th. *Do not despair*—by perseverance in *warm friction alone* many lives have been restored, and in some instances where the bodies have remained in the water for the space of *half an hour*.

To prevent the fatal effects of drinking cold water.

1st. Avoid drinking whilst the body is heated, or during profuse perspiration.

2d. Wash the hands and face with cold water before drinking.

3d. If these precautions have been neglected, and

cramps, or convulsions have been induced, let a *tea-spoonful of laudanum* be given immediately in a cup of *spirits and water*, and repeat the dose in half an hour if necessary.

4th. At the same time apply fomentations of spirits and water to the *stomach and bowels*, and to the *lower extremities*, covering the body with a blanket; or immerse the body in a *warm bath*, if it can be immediately obtained.

5th. Inject into the bowels a pint of *spirits and water*, mixed in the proportion of one part of the former to two of the latter.

With the view of carrying into effect the foregoing directions, the society have appointed six *physicians*, who are provided with the necessary apparatus, and whose province it is to take charge of such persons as are contemplated in this provision, and on whom our citizens are requested to call when accidents of this nature may occur.

No. XIX.

Slave Regulations.

From and after the first day of May, 1810, no person held as a slave shall be imported, introduced or brought into this state on any pretence whatever by any person or persons coming permanently to reside within the same, and that any person residing within this state for the space of nine months, shall be considered as having a permanent residence therein, within the meaning of this act; but it shall not be construed to extend to such persons as may reside within this state for a shorter period; and if any person so held as a slave shall be so imported, introduced or brought into this state contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, he or she shall be and is hereby declared free.

To evade the existing laws of this state concerning the importation and transfer of slaves, persons residing in adjacent states have manumitted their slaves and afterwards induced them to indent or bind themselves for a term of years to certain persons citizens of this state, receiving at the same time for such term of service, a price or consideration equal to the full value of the slave, whereby the persons so manumitted are not only reduced back to a state of virtual bondage, but after having grown so old in service as to be incapable of gaining a subsistence, are turned out to become a charge on the community, to the great burthen of the public, and against the true intent and meaning of the laws of this state; therefore,

No indenture, contract or bond, conditioned for personal service, hereafter entered into or made by any person who has been holden or possessed as a slave by any person without this state, shall be in any manner obligatory within this state on the person so bound to service, but the same is hereby declared to be utterly void; and if any such person so having been holden as a slave shall be indented or bound contrary to the intent of this act, he or she shall thereafter be free.

No slave shall hereafter be imported or brought into this state, unless the person importing or bringing such slave shall be coming into this state with intent to reside permanently therein, and shall have resided without this state, and shall also have owned such slave at least one year next preceding the importing or bringing in of such slave; *And further,* That every person importing or bringing any such slave into this state, shall within one year thereafter, make oath or affirmation before a judge, mayor, recorder, alderman, or justice of the peace, that such person hath resided out of this state during one year next preceding the importing or bringing of such slave into this state, and that during the same year such slave hath been the property of such person;

and a certificate signed by the judge, mayor, recorder, alderman, or justice before whom the said oath or affirmation shall have been made, certifying that the said oath or affirmation hath been made by the person importing such slave, shall, within one month after the making thereof be filed in the office of the clerk of the city or county wherein the person importing such slave shall reside; and if any person whatsoever shall bring or import into this State any slave contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act; or being permitted by this act to import and bring such slave into this state, shall neglect to make such oath and file such certificate as aforesaid, then every such slave shall be free.

If any person whatsoever within this state, shall under any colour or pretext whatever, sell as a slave or transfer for any period whatever any person who shall hereafter be imported or brought into this state as a slave, every person so selling or transferring such slave, and his or her factor or agent making such sale or transferring shall be deemed guilty of a public offence, and shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of 250 dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit by any person who shall sue for the same, by action of debt in any court of record having cognizance thereof; the one half of which forfeiture shall be paid to the treasurer of this state for the use of the people thereof, and the other half to the person who shall sue for the same to effect: *And further*, That every person so imported or brought into this state and sold contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall be free.

If any person shall export any slave, or any servant born of a slave and made free by virtue of this act, to any place without this state, except as is hereinafter provided, every person so exporting or attempting to export such slave or servant, and every person aiding or consenting to such exportation or attempt to export, shall be deemed guilty

of a public offence, and shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of 250 dollars, to be recovered and paid in like manner as the forfeiture mentioned in the last preceding section is directed to be recovered and paid, and the slave or servant so exported, or attempted to be exported, shall be free.

It shall be lawful for any person, not an inhabitant of this state, who shall be travelling to or from, or passing through this state, to bring with him any slave, and take such slave with him from this state.

Every master of a vessel who shall receive on board his vessel for the purpose of carrying out of this state any slave for whose exportation such license as aforesaid hath not been obtained, shall be deemed guilty of a public offence, and shall forfeit the sum of 250 dollars for every slave so received on board, to be recovered and paid in like manner as the forfeiture last before mentioned is directed to be recovered and paid.

If any person shall employ, harbour, conceal or entertain any slave or such servant as aforesaid, knowing such slave or servant to belong to any other person, without the consent of such owner, such person shall forfeit to the owner of such slave or servant the sum of 12 dollars 50 cents for every 24 hours, and in that proportion for a greater or less time, while such slave or servant shall have been so employed, harboured, concealed or entertained; but such forfeiture shall not in the whole exceed the value of such slave, or of the service such owner is entitled to receive from such servant: *And further,* If any person shall be guilty of harbouring, entertaining or concealing, or of assisting to convey away any such slave or servant, and such slave or servant be lost or die, such person shall forfeit to the owner of such slave or servant, the value of such slave, or of the service such owner shall be entitled to receive from such servant; all of which forfeitures

may be recovered by action of debt, with costs of suit, in any court having cognizance thereof.

If any person shall trade or traffic with any such slave or servant, either in buying or selling without the consent of the owner of such slave, or the master or mistress of such servant, such person shall for every offence forfeit treble the value of the articles so bought or sold, and also the sum of 12 dollars 50 cents to the owner of such slave or servant, to be recovered with costs against such person by action of debt, in any court having cognizance thereof, and every contract so made with such slave or servant shall be void.

If any person shall sell any rum or other strong liquor to any such slave or servant, without the consent of the owner of such slave or the master or mistress of such servant, such person shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of 5 dollars, to be recovered in the name of the owner of such slave or servant with costs, by an action of debt in any court having cognizance thereof, the one half of which forfeiture when recovered shall be paid by such owner to the overseers of the poor of the city or town where such offence shall be committed.

If any person shall by theft or trespass committed by any such slave or servant, sustain damage to the value of 12 dollars and 50 cents or under, the owner of such slave or the master or mistress of such servant shall be liable to make satisfaction for the same to the party injured, to be recovered by action of debt, with costs, in any court having cognizance thereof.

If any such slave shall strike a white person, it shall be lawful on proof of the same by the oath of such person for any justice of the peace to commit such slave to gaol, who shall thereupon be tried and punished as in cases of petit larceny according to the act, entitled "An act declaring the powers of

the courts of general sessions of the peace, and the powers and duties of justices of the peace;" but in all *other cases* such slave shall have the privilege of trial by jury.

No such slave shall be a witness in any case except for or against another slave in criminal cases.

Where any slave shall hereafter be convicted in the supreme court, or in any court of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery or general sessions of the peace, of any crime not punishable with death, or with imprisonment in the state prison for life, it shall be lawful for the master or mistress of such slave to cause such slave to be transported out of this state: *Provided*, That the court before which such conviction may be had shall previously certify, that the crime whereof such slave shall be convicted is of such a nature that transportation would be a proper punishment: *And provided also*, That such court may also inflict such other punishment on such slave as from the nature of the offence and the course of the law they may judge proper.

Slaves and Servants.

It shall and may be lawful for every person who shall have resided 10 years within this state, and who shall be about to remove permanently therefrom, to carry with him or her every such slave as shall have been the property of such person during 10 years next preceding: *Provided*, That before such person shall attempt to carry away such slave out of this state, he or she shall make legal proof, before a judge of the court of common pleas of the county, or before the mayor or recorder of the city in which he or she last resided, that such slave hath been his or her property during ten years then next preceding; and shall also prove to the satisfaction of the said judge,

mayor or recorder, by the oath of two credible witnesses, who shall be known to the said judge, mayor or recorder, or who shall be proved to the satisfaction of such judge, mayor or recorder, to be credible witnesses, that such person intending to carry away such slave out of this state, hath resided within this state during the ten years next preceding; and that such slave hath been in the service or employment of such person, as a slave, during that time, and shall obtain a licence from such judge, mayor or recorder to carry such slave out of the state: *And provided also*, That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed or taken to authorize any person, so residing as aforesaid, who shall be entitled to any slave or servant for a time only, or shall hold such slave or servant upon condition of services for a term of years, and who shall be about to remove permanently from this state, to take such slave or servant therefrom; and every master of a vessel, who shall receive on board his vessel for the purpose of carrying out of this state, any slave for whose exportation such licence as aforesaid shall have been obtained, shall be deemed guilty of a public offence, and for every such offence shall forfeit the sum of 250 dollars, for every slave so received on board, to be recovered and paid in like manner as the forfeiture is directed to be recovered and paid, in and by the 5th section of the said act.

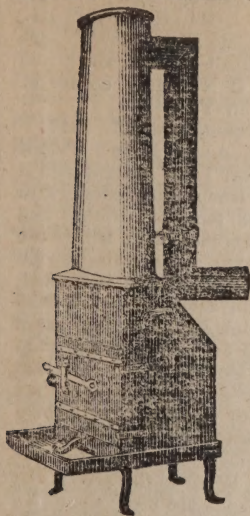
If any person shall knowingly and wilfully swear falsely on any oath or deposition made or taken by virtue of, or pursuant to this act, or by virtue of or pursuant to the said act concerning slaves and servants, such false swearing shall be deemed and taken to be wilful and corrupt perjury, and the person thereof convicted to be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and be liable to all the pains and penalties thereof.

ADDENDA.

[Since the preceding pages were printed, we have been favoured with the following particulars.]

THE FORUM.—This Institution is composed of members of the bar, who debate publicly with the view of improvement in the art of speaking. It was opened 28th Nov. 1816, and the members meet every Friday Evening during the winter, in the City-Hotel. The meetings are attended by fashionable and literary audiences, and after the members have been heard on any topic under discussion, the debate is open to the public. The admission is 25 cents, and the profits are appropriated to charitable purposes. The number of members is limited to thirty.

LANE'S PORTABLE OPEN PATENT STOVE.



THE subscriber having purchased the privilege of manufacturing and vending Lane's Patent Stoves for the present season, offers them for sale, with sanguine hopes of meeting with encouragement from a generous Public.—Many gentlemen of genius and science, from experiment and observation, have decidedly given their approbation in their favour, as preferable to any before offered to the public, for warming rooms with the least quantity of fuel. They are exceedingly well calculated for

dwelling-rooms, bed-rooms, nurseries, stores, counting-houses, offices, &c. &c. with all the advantages of a close stove to kindle the fire, and when open the fuel consumes moderately, and furnishes an agreeable warmth to the room, having none of the disagreeable effects of the close stove. This Stove is calculated for either wood or coal (having grates :) beside, it may be placed where any other Stove may be put; but is particularly intended to be placed to any fire-place in a room, store, &c., the pipe passing into the chimney through a fire-board or brick-work, under the mantle, (the closure to be as close as possible.)

The Stove, standing on legs affixed permanent to the Stove, and by handles also affixed to the Stove, may be removed from room to room in a few minutes, with the pipe, which is also affixed secure to the

Stove. The larger Stoves, although open, are well calculated for cooking, &c. ELIJAH KELLOGG.

N. B. The Stoves are for sale at the Stove Ware-room of the subscriber in Elizabeth-town, and at the Store of Messrs. Cornell & Nostrand, corner of Pearl and Fulton streets, New-York.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Sept. 17, 1817.

Having used one of Mr. Aaron Lane's Patent Stoves during the last winter, I am pleased with it on several accounts: for when ornamented with brass, they form an agreeable piece of furniture, and have not that gloomy appearance with which the common stoves meet the eye; and carrying smoke so well with the door open, after the fire is kindled, they do not cause such painful sensations in the head as many other kinds of stoves do when fixed out of the fire-place; and although I am persuaded they do not consume more than one half the quantity of wood which is necessary in a common fire-place, yet they diffuse an agreeable warmth throughout the whole room; and their safety from communicating fire, greatly, in my opinion, enhances their value and recommends their use.—In order to this safety, the inside of the fire-boards (if such are used) should be covered with two coats of thick white-wash, made of lime.

REV. THOMAS MORRELL.

The subscriber most cheerfully acquiesces in the above recommendation of Lane's Patent Stoves, and feels a confidence that they who make a fair trial of them will be pleased with them. J. M'DOWELL.

The subscribers, having used Lane's Patent Stoves during the last winter, are well pleased with their utility, as calculated to warm the room with less fuel than any with which we are acquainted, and fully concur in opinion as expressed by the Rev. T. Morrell and J. M'Dowell.

ELIHU BRITTIN, JEREMIAH BALLARD, Esq.

DAVID MEEKER, WILLIAM SHUTE,

OLIVER HATFIELD, ISAAC CRANE,

J. BOYD, E. HALL.

W. R. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Elizabeth-town, Sept. 1817.

BOOK STORE AND LOTTERY OFFICE.

SAMUEL A. BURTUS,

NO. 19 Peck-slip, corner of Water-street, New-York. Most of the eastern, southern, and northern bank notes, also prize tickets in former lotteries taken in payment for tickets. A correct check-book kept for the examination of all tickets gratis.

Cash given for prizes as soon as drawn, or prizes taken in payment for undrawn tickets.

Orders for tickets (*post paid*) inclosing bank notes, attended to with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest information given of their fate.

* * A general assortment of books and stationary for sale on moderate terms. New-York, Oct. 1817.

BRASS & COPPER GOODS WAREHOUSE.

JONATHAN FAY would inform the public that he continues to manufacture, at his old established stand, No. 159 Cherry-street, New-York, copper sheathing nails, spikes, bolts, rivets for stills, spelter solder; brass andirons, tongs, and shovels, jamb hooks, pokers, &c. &c. of the latest fashions. Also, every description of castings, made on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

Oct. 1817.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

OSBORN & CORNELL, No. 29 Fulton-street, (late Beekman-slip,) New-York, at the sign of the Gilt Plane, have constantly on hand, locks, hinges, and screws, knives and forks, razors and scissors, pen and pocket knives, brass nails and nails of all kinds, shovels and spades, anvils and vices, sledge-hand, and carpenters' hammers; planes; mill, cross-cut, pit, and hand saws; files and rasps, smoothing irons, brass kettles, hollow ware, patent sauce pans, tea kettles, iron and brass wire, English blistered and cast steel, &c. &c.

The whole being laid in at the very lowest prices, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 1817.

MATTHEW HAWKINS,

SASH MAKER AND GLAZIER, at his old established Window and Sash Manufactory, No. 404 Broadway, New-York, makes and glazes Window Sashes of every description. Fancy Fansash, Window Shutters, and Panel Doors.

Any orders from southern or West India friends will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Oct. 1817.

MAHOGANY YARD.

NO. 57 Fulton-street, New-York. J. F. GOULD keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Mahogany Boards, Planks, Joists, and Veneers, of a superior quality, cheap for cash or approved credit.

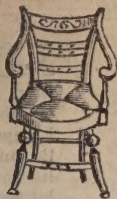
Oct. 1817.

INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.

BURRIT KEELER, *BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER*, informs his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has taken the Store No. 40 Cedar-street, next door to the corner, and on the east side of Broadway, and intends to carry on his business on a new plan. He will sell for *cash and cash only*; and he will moderate his price accordingly—he will sell Wellington Boots for \$8 50, and long boots for \$10; the former being 15, and the latter 20 per cent. cheaper, than the present price of those articles in this city. He will always have the best of workmen in his employ, and will warrant his work to be as good as any made in this city. Waterloo Boots for \$6; fine handsome light made Shoes for \$3, and Pumps for \$2 75.

* * He has thought it for his interest to adopt this rule of selling for cash only, and he conceives that none of his customers will have cause to complain, considering the reduced prices at which he intends to sell.

Oct.—1817.



FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIR STORE.

JOHAN K. COWPERTHWAIT, informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand at his long established factory, No. 4 Chatham-square, extending through to No. 2 Catharine-street, New-York, an elegant and large assortment of curled maple, bronze, and painted Fancy Chairs; likewise an extensive assortment of Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c. of the newest fashions and warranted well finished, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.

* * All orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

A liberal allowance to shippers.

N. B. Old Chairs repaired, painted, and re-gilt.

Oct. 1817.

THOMAS L. RICH,

MERCHANT-TAILOR, No. 9 Wall-street, New-York, informs the public, that all orders he may be favored with, shall be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

* * Navy and Military Officers, furnished in the most recent manner.

Oct.—1817.

THOMAS SMYTH,

SMYTH IN GENERAL, No. 3 Dey-street, New-York. Parlour Grates, Fenders and Pans of a very superior and fashionable kind.

Oct. 1817.

LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTORY.

JOHAN STEEN No. 161 Fulton Street, New-York. Prints & Needle Work Neatly Framed.

Oct. 1817.



J. & I. COX, No. 4 Court-landt-street, near Broadway, New-York, importers of the Liverpool Patent Lamps, thankful to the public and their friends for the liberal patronage they have hitherto met with, hope, by unremitting exertions, to merit a continuance of their favours. They have the satisfaction to inform them that they have always on hand an extensive assortment of the above Lamps. Likewise, a superb assortment of Stand Lamps, intended for chimney-pieces, sideboards, counters, tables, &c. of elegant and new patterns—the public and their friends are re-

spectfully solicited to call and inspect them. These Lamps have met with continual approbation; the purchaser having such peculiar advantage over any where else, their lamps being warranted perfect, and should they prove otherwise, they are requested to return them, where they will be made perfect gratis—and from their thorough knowledge of the business, undertake to clean and repair lamps, and make them equal to new.

N. B. All orders in their line executed with faithfulness and punctuality.

Oct.—1817.

Growth of New-York.—Those who do not occasionally make excursions to the environs of the city, can form no idea of the rapidity with which its suburbs are extending, of the changes which have already taken place, and of the improvements now in progress. A few years, and sometimes only a few months, effect such revolutions, that the citizen would scarcely be able to identify places with which he was well acquainted. The rage for alteration, for pulling down and building up, for enlarging and embellishing, is eternally at work achieving wonders.

We may venture to assert without fear of contradiction, that no city on the globe is characterized by such a spirit of activity, business, and bustle, by such boldness of enterprise and rapidity of execution, as our own commercial emporium. The proverbial deliberation of its original inhabitants seems, like every thing else about the Island, to have undergone a radical change. It is to be expected, that amidst schemes formed and executed with so much haste, there will be found some wild speculations and indefeasible projects, but generally speaking, the alterations in the city are favourable to its growth and improvement.

The foregoing remarks may be in part exemplified and illustrated by a ride to Harlem. If you drive through Broadway, the passage is half obstructed by iron pipes of enormous size, which the Manhattan Company are substituting for rotten logs. They are afforded by our own furnaces at half the price they would cost if imported; and the diminished expense furnishes a strong argument in favour of constructing other aqueducts upon a more extended scale, for supplying the city with good water.

In passing through the Bowery, the attention is forcibly arrested by a busy scene in rearing the walls of the new theatre, which have already risen to half their height. In what other city would an architect enter into a contract, under heavy penalties, to erect and finish a splendid building, two hundred feet in length and a hundred in breadth, four or five stories high, in seventy days from the commencement? Such despatch might almost lead one to suppose, that some of the musical corps had found the lyre of Orpheus, and realized the fable of moving rocks into place by its enchantment.

Further up the East River, ships of five or six hundred tons burthen are seen at a distance, emerging from their element, moved by an invisible power.

Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas.

But what was the nautical machinery in Horace's time, compared with the invention of the Dry Dock? In the same establishment are steam mills, which will cut more plank in a day, than a brace of hand-sawyers could in a year.

Not satisfied with the territorial limits of the Island, our citizens are invading the dominions of the sea, like their Dutch ancestors, or the Romans in the age of Augustus. Whole acres of the Sound have been enclosed by moles, and vessels are now riding at anchor on the site of future warehouses. To effect the change, hills are sunk to a level, and buried beneath the waves. The Lucrine Lake and imperial ports at Baiæ scarcely transcended this work in magnitude; and they might perhaps be compared in point of expense and utility.

The Penitentiary daily vomits forth its swarms of fettered tenants, to clank their chains like galley-slaves, and improve the grounds of the city on the Third Avenue. In a substantial and handsome wall extending along the road, they are now erecting a durable monument to perpetuate the memory of the Common Council.

The citizen who has not visited the environs for some months, will inquire what large brick building is that, which occupies a commanding site and appears to so much advantage? He is told, it is the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, sufficiently spacious to accommodate all the mutes in the state, and now nearly completed. It is neat without finery, and convenient at a moderate expense.

A pause may be made at Yorkville, to examine a pretty white village, which has sprung up within two or three years. Harlem has felt the impulse of improvement, which is extending to every part of the island. Many large and handsome buildings have lately gone up. Here another troop of men may be seen digging a Canal, to unite the North and East Rivers. The work is yet in an incipient state; but it may perhaps be done by the time the Bowery Theatre is open.

It is gratifying to find, that improvements in works of taste, are not less rapidly advancing, than in those of utility. The style of architecture, of gardening, of planting and preserving trees, has undergone a visible change for the better within the last few years. New and superior materials for buildings are furnished in inexhaustible quantities from the marble quarries of Kingsbridge and Westchester, from the granite ledges of our own Island, and the cheap importations from the North. But still more efficient cause of improvement may be found in the increased skill and attention of our architects, who are men of great industry in their profession, and who are labouring, by the aid of extensive libraries and the best models, to introduce a correct taste, and restore the art to the original simplicity and purity of the Grecian Orders. Wealthy individuals seem disposed to second these efforts, and many private mansions as well as public edifices recently erected add much to the beauty of the city and its environs.

In excursions along the shores and promontories of the East River to Westchester, the visitants may find country seats, not only unrivalled in beauty of position and prospect, but scarcely surpassed in taste of ornamental grounds, gardens, and promenades. He may walk on terraces overhanging the sea, and repose alternately in groves of native oak, or Grecian porticoes, to admire the happiest combination of woods and waters. Persons who speak contemptuously of the environs of New-York, in comparison with those of other cities, either possess very strong prejudices, or never have examined the natural scenery and artificial embellishments to which we allude.—*New-York Statesman.*

June 1828

the following desc. " Re te, viz :—Th
se and land occu by ate Mrs. Blar

o—The House and land westerly, contiguous
the same, bounded as follows : North on Wi
se's street, 70 feet 10 inches ; East on land of C
's orchard, 60 feet 3 inches ; South on land of Law
's, and the estate belonging to the late William
Esq. 73 feet 5 inches ; and West on land
r. C. Vose—the whole containing 4015 sq. feet
the above property belongs to the Massachu
Bank, and may be purchased at private sale
application is made, previous to the auction, to
'AYSON, Esq. Cashier.

Shipping plan of the estate may be seen at the auction
of the subscriber, 17, Central street.
conditions made known at the sale.

GEO. G. CHANNING, Auct'r.

By NESTOR HOUGHTON.

Office No. 38 Broad-street.

SOLE LEATHER.

On WEDNESDAY, July 9—At Office
100 sides red slaughter Sole Leather, Nathan
s' tannage.

B. Leather, Skins, &c. for the above sale
to be received till five days previous to the sale

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

PEWS IN PARK STREET CHURCH.

On WEDNESDAY, July 9th, at 1 o'clock,
one of the best Pews in Park street Church, sit-
ed No. 55, in the broad aisle, with the Furniture
the sale will be on the premises.

C. D. COOLIDGE, Auct'r.

FRESH IMPORTED SAXONY SHEEP.

On THURSDAY, 10th July, at 9 o'clock,
At Brighton, near Boston,

Will be sold at Public Auction,
the entire Flock of SAXONY SHEEP, import-
ed by George & Thomas Searle, in the ship Ameri-
Dehls master, from Bremen, consisting of

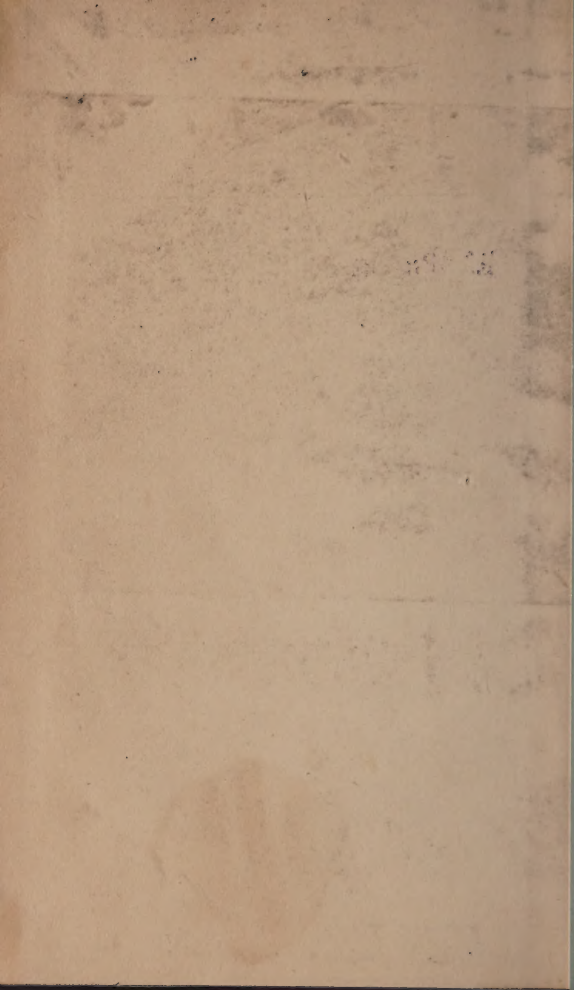
72 RAMS,

158 EWES, and

14 LAMBS.

samples of the Wool from each of the sheep,
be seen at any time previous to the sale, at
Mel Grant, Esq's, Walpole, N. H. or at the of-
of the Auctioneers.

the whole will be sold on the day



B. F. ELL BRIDGEMAN,

JUN 30 1888

L. F. G.

(Nov., 1887, 20,000)

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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